FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 OCTOBER 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — Responding to Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt's 30 September announcement that a "popular body" will undertake civil administration in the Ash-Shuf area, Lebanese official sources stressed that the Government opposes all forms of fragmentation and partition, Beirut radio reported. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said Junblatt's move marks the beginning of the establishment of a Druze "canton." Meanwhile, Junblatt attended and addressed a 2 October press conference in Hammana where some 600 Lebanese Army soldiers announced their refusal to carry out orders issued by their command and expressed support for Junblatt's view that the Army should return to barracks until national accord is achieved, according to Damascus television. In a statement broadcast by the television, the mutineers denounced Phalangist infiltration of the Army and said they would "confront all the forces which attempt to storm the mountain and the suburb."

Earlier, Junblatt announced in Al-Mukhtarah that he is prepared to go to any secure place to participate in the planned national dialogue conference, Beirut radio reported. The PSP leader also said PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has undermined the Druze struggle by sending PLO fighters to the Ash-Shuf without PSP permission and by issuing "annoying" statements, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The PSP will expel all PLO fedayeen remaining in the Ash-Shuf within a week, Junblatt declared.

Senior Israeli officials confirmed and welcomed Junblatt's statement that the PSP has already expelled a considerable number of PLO fighters from the Ash-Shuf Mountains, *The Jerusalem Post* reported.

In another development, the Phalangist Lebanese Forces released 200 Druze "refugees" from Kafr Matta, Voice of Lebanon announced on 2 October. Walid Junblatt had announced earlier that the PSP would consider lifting the siege of Dayr al-Qamar after exchanging hostages with the Phalangists, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Meanwhile, in further meetings near Beirut, the Security Arrangements Committee discussed plans for exchanging hostages, reopening roads south of Beirut, and restoring electricity and water supplies, according to Beirut radio.

In New York Foreign Minister Elie Salim told the General Assembly in a speech broadcast by Beirut radio that the prolongation of Syria's military presence in Lebanon is likely to exacerbate Syrian-Lebanese relations and harm both countries. Lebanon expects Syria to withdraw its forces in a manner that promotes Lebanese sovereignty while at the same time addressing Syria's security concerns, Salim asserted. He also called on the PLO to withdraw its fighters from Lebanon. The Soviet UN ambassador notified Salim in New York that the USSR refuses to allow the United Nations to supervise the cease-fire in Lebanon, the foreign minister subsequently disclosed in remarks reported by the radio.

Radio Censorship — A 29 September Army Command statement broadcast by Beirut radio warned that private radio stations would henceforth be subject to prior censorship.

Security Situation — Minor cease-fire violations continued over the weekend, according to reports by Voice of Lebanon and Radio Free Lebanon. The Christian radios blamed the sniping on the PSP and its allies. The Voice of Lebanon also claimed that 500 Palestinians have entered the Ash-Shuwayfat area with instructions to enter the Sabra and Shatila camps. In southern Lebanon the IDF rescued a group of Druze kidnapped by the Phalangists near Jazzin on 2 October, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO Affairs

Fighters of the "Syrian fedayeen association" attacked a PLO position near Damascus on 30 September while the Syrian authorities remain silent over the incident, a PLO military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. He claimed that PLO forces repulsed the attackers, who reassembled in the Al-Karamah camp and are expected to try again. In a related report, Voice of Lebanon radio said "inter-Palestinian" differences had spread to Syria. Fatah dissidents and loyalists clashed in the Al-Yarmuk camp near Damascus while loyalists clashed with PFLP-GeneralCommand fighters in Dar'a, the radio stated. In Lebanon Palestinian fighters in camps north of Tripoli made "big military preparations" while Syrian naval vessels cruised in Lebanese waters nearby, the radio also reported. In another development the Israeli Navy seized 25 Palestinians aboard a ship heading for Tripoli, according to a PLO spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio.

Syria

Israel's primary reason for choosing the Al-Awwali River for its new line was not because this is the best military position for reducing IDF casualties but rather because Israel wanted to remind the Arabs that this was the northern border line for the state of Israel proposed by the Zionist movement in 1919, President Hafiz al-Asad declared in a speech to paratroopers broadcast by Damascus television on 1 October. All Syrians should learn the skills of combat in order to defend their country against Israel, which wants to occupy the "entire Arab homeland" from the Nile to the Euphrates, Al-Asad charged. Asserting that Israel has exploited the United States for its own purposes to an extent unparalleled throughout history, Al-Asad described the invasion of Lebanon as a "joint U.S.-Israeli decision."

Israel

Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir prepared to form a new government after talks with the Alignment on forming a national unity government failed, according to IDF Radio. Five disputed topics in the discussions included the settlements issue, the autonomy issue, and the present coalition agreement. While Shamir blamed the failure on the Alignment's insistence that the Likud agree to accept a territorial compromise, the Alignment blamed the Likud for preventing discussions on the compromise proposal by nine Knesset members who are demanding a unity government, Jerusalem radio reported.

Meanwhile, a small bomb apparently planted by the PLO exploded in Tel Aviv but no one was killed, IDF Radio said.

Egypt

The People's Assembly General Committee approved a draft decree to extend the emergency powers law for 1 more year after deciding that the restrictions and controls over the misuse of the law are adequate, MENA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force launched repeated raids on Iranian military targets in the central sector over the weekend, according to Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Baghdad radio. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that 67 Iranian civilians were killed in missile attacks on Dezful and Andimeshk early on 30 September.

Saudi Arabia

SPA listed a number of American and other foreign companies which Saudi Arabia has decided to boycott in view of their trade links with Israel. The list includes Estech, Esmark, Playtex, Swift and Company, Unitech Chemicals, Transocean Oil, and their affiliates.

GCC Affairs

Security authorities in Qatar have uncovered a plot "designed by Iran, in cooperation with an Arab country," to blow up the headquarters of the forthcoming GCC summit conference in Doha and assassinate the Gulf leaders, the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Anba'* reported. The plot was uncovered as a result of the arrest and interrogation of a Qatari citizen of Iranian origin, the paper revealed.

Libya-Chad

The Chadian Embassy in Paris denied JANA reports that Chadian Government forces were preparing to attack troops led by Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) President Goukouni Oueddei and called the report a possible prelude to an attack by GUNT forces, AFP reported.

Sudan

Police arrested former Prime Minister As-Sadiq al-Mahdi for questioning after he spoke out against President Ja'far Numayri's new Islamization policy, the Amman paper *Ar-Ra'y* reported. The former official had called the policy a partial measure and asserted that it did not include a comprehensive Islamic system. As part of the new policy, President Numayri released 13,000 prisoners, including political prisoners, on 29 September, according to SUNA.

Meanwhile, state security organs arrested members of a new Libyan-backed antigovernment organization, SUNA said.

Pakistan

Violence again erupted in Sind Province on the third day of local elections, leaving at least 22 people dead, according to Delhi radio. Police clashes with antigovernment demonstrators in Moro left at least 12 people dead, the radio said. Karachi radio claimed earlier that the police had killed one "miscreant" in self-defense when an armed group tried to prevent election officials from being taken from Moro to different voting precincts. Meanwhile, the radio continued to assert that voting had continued in a "peaceful and orderly" manner throughout Sind.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio condemned Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to the Pakistan-DRA border during his recent trip to Pakistan and called it "a provocative action" and "direct interference" in DRA internal affairs.

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'Arafat on Problems with Syria, Events in Lebanon

LD010311 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stated that the Palestinian issue is far too big to be buried. It is a sacred issue and one of a whole nation. In a statement to the special correspondent of the Tunisian LA PRESSE DE TUNISIE in Tripoli, Brother Abu Ammar remarked on the transfer of Palestinian combatants from the Al-Biqa' valley to northern Lebanon and touched on the various difficulties faced by the Palestinian revolution in executing its task.

Regarding his pessimism about the possibility of a reconciliation with Syria, Abu Ammar stressed that all efforts aimed at a possible reconciliation between the Palestinian revolution and the Syrian regime have failed. Abu Ammar added: This is not the first time we have faced such difficulties. He was referring to the situation of the Palestinian combatants in the Al-Biqa' valley. He said that he would take all possibilities into consideration.

The Palestinian leader went on to say: We are in Lebanon, because it would be unreasonable for us to be away from the dangers that threaten the Palestinians. He explained that a new [word indistinct] was (?taking shape) in the Mediterranean. Abu Ammar said that what was taking place in eastern Mediterranean would create new spheres of influence in the world.

Remarking on the scope for a national dialogue in Lebanon, Abu Ammar thought it unlikely that there would be a strong outcome, explaining that what was taking place in Lebanon was nothing more that an overture to an extended Israeli-U.S. conspiracy aimed at dividing Lebanon into sectarian regions and (?transplanting) the two parties in the sectarian conflict into the body of the Arab nation in order to balkanize the region. The Palestinian leader stressed that the division has actually been completed as far as the Israelis and the United States are concerned.

'Arafat Comments on Lebanon Situation, Jordan Contacts

PM030936 Amsterdam De Volkskrant in Dutch 29 Sep 83 p 4

[Undated interview with Yasir 'Arafat by Jan Keulen: "I Am Opposed to a Divided Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut — "I believe that it was a subsidiary part of the agreement between the Syrians and the Americans for the current cease-fire. We had to clear the field for the Syrian Army in the Shtawra al-Masna' Ba'labakk strategic triangle in the Al-Biqa' valley. Our men were sent north to Al-Hirmil and there surrounded by Syrian soldiers. Some of my men are still besieged in Al-Hirmil, but they still have their heavy arms and vehicles."

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is involved in a real fight for survival with the Syrians. Since he arrived back in Lebanon by ship around 10 days ago, a number of dramatic developments have taken place. Saturday, 24 September, between 1,000 and 1,500 Fatah fighters loyal to 'Arafat evacuated the Al-Biqa' valley on Syrian orders. An estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas remained in the Al-Biqa', but they belong to pro-Syrian organizations and dissident leader Abu Musa's group.

A number of officers loyal to 'Arafat — Colonel Ziyad al-Atrash, Lieutenant Colonel Marwan Kayyali, and Fatah military police commander Abu Ahmad Isma'il — were arrested by the Syrians. It seems the Syrians want to drive 'Arafat completely into a corner, not only politically but also geographically. On Wednesday [28 September] around 600 'Arafat loyalists arrived at the Al-Baddawi refugee camp close to Tripoli. Outside the camp scores of jeeps belonging to the fedayeen who had just arrived were to be seen, and the little hospital in the camp admitted a large number of wounded fighters all coming from Al-Hirmil.

The strip north of Tripoli and the city of Tripoli itself constitute the only refuge in Lebanon — indeed, in the whole Middle East — for 'Arafat and his supporters. From being the player of a major role in the Lebanese drama, he now seems to be playing a subsidiary role in the most recent crisis. But 'Arafat, who received us in an apartment block just outside the Al-Baddawi camp, seemed calm about it. "No, it is logical that I am not involved in the reconciliation conference," he exclaimed. "It is a strictly Lebanese affair." "Don't forget that in 1976 I also refused to attend the Bayt ad-Din conference." At that conference, in the small Lebanese mountain town of Bayt ad-Din, the Syrian role in Lebanon was "legitimized" by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, the UAE, and Sudan. But the Syrians are involved in the upcoming national reconciliation conference in Lebanon, so why not the PLO? "You must ask the Syrians that," 'Arafat sighed.

'Arafat denied that in the last few weeks his followers have been involved in fighting with the Lebanese Army. "When the Israelis withdrew from Ash-Shuf, it was logical for us to enter the area they had evacuated. We are waging a war of attrition against the Israelis and are being very successful. Their departure from Ash-Shuf proves it."

[Keulen] Suppose the warring parties in Lebanon reach an agreement. Would that be to your advantage? Or is the PLO served by continuing unrest in Lebanon?

['Arafat] "I am opposed to the division of Lebanon. In the long term a strong central Lebanese government is very desirable: for the Lebanese people, for the Palestinian people, and for the Arab nation. The more complicated the Lebanese problem becomes, the more complicated the Palestinian question becomes. We are going through a very difficult period. There is a conspiracy to divide Lebanon on the basis of the various sects. This is to be the beginning of the balkanization, the breakup of the whole Middle East." "It seems that in this the American politicians have followed Henry Kissinger's advice. But I think that in the long run this U.S. policy will work against U.S. interests. Last year I spoke of the volcano which would erupt after our departure from Beirut. And You can now see it; the volcano is still active. Where now is Haig, who planned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon? Where is Begin? In my opinion Israel made a fatal mistake by invading Lebanon. The Israeli military junta was awfully quiet. They allowed themselves to be led by the arrogance of power. They ended up in a poor position because of that arrogance."

[Keulen] What is the state of your contacts with Jordan since the dialogue with King Husayn was broken off in April?

['Arafat] "We still have contact with the Jordanians. Not long ago I received two Jordanian ministers in Tunis, and recently the PLO sent a delegation to Amman for talks with King Husayn. I hope that in the near future I myself will have an opportunity to continue the dialogue with King Husaym."

[Keulen] What is your strategy for the coming months?

['Arafat] "There will be no stability in the Middle East without the solution of the Palestinian problem. Recently, at the UN conference on Palestine in Geneva, I made a declaration which is very important. It is a platform that was accepted by 137 delegations. This Geneva declaration contains elements of the Arab peace initiative, the Fes plan, and the initiatives and suggestions of the Soviet Union, France, and Egypt. Hopefully the U.S. Government will not — as it did with the Fes plan at the time — let a tremendous chance for peace go begging. Hopefully the Americans will take the Geneva platform seriously."

'Arafat has lost none of his rhetorical skill, and he compared the Palestinian struggle with the pheonix of Greek mythology which always rises from its own ashes.

"A year ago President Reagan thought that the PLO had been liquidated. Last week, however, he again threatened the Palestinians and the PLO. What does that mean, the pheonix?" 'Arafat began to grin. "We are everywhere. We do not recognize others' demarcation lines. We have our own demarcation lines, and they encircle Jerusalem."

Nevertheless, the PLO chairman placed emphasis on chiefly on future negotiations and on persuasion in order to solve the Palestinian problem. "Long ago Palestine was under Roman occupation. Do you know how we overcame the Romans? By stealing their hearts. We sent a Palestinian fisherman to Rome. Peter. And St Peter was able to win the hearts of Rome's inhabitants. Perhaps Western computers will not accept this theory. Sorry. We are not data in your computers. We are human beings and we have our rights. We do not ask the impossible. We are not asking for the moon."

Yasir 'Arafat is more like an articulate intellectual from Cairo or Beirut than an — albeit threatened — great political figure. He talks in a relaxed fashion, laughs a lot, and looks at his listeners with piercing, intelligent eyes. Anger enters his voice only if he is talking about the terms for the PLO's withdrawal from Lebanon.

"First, the appalling treatment of Palestinian citizens in Lebanon must stop. Our institutions have been destroyed, our schools, our offices, our trade unions, our research centers, and so on. Our people still live in uncertainty. They cannot travel from one place in Lebanon to another. They cannot find work, not even as hairdressers or street sweepers."

PLO's Qaddumi on UN Session, Lebanon, Syria

JN301924 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1738 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of PLO's Political Department, identified by his nome de guerre Abu al-Lutf, held in New York by Radio Monte Carlo News Director Antoine Nawfal and carried in the radio's weekly program "It Happened Tomorrow" — date not specified, recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] Abu al-Lutf, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, we welcome you to this program, "It Happened Tomorrow," which deals with the event of today: the PLO's absence in this session of the UN General Assembly. Abu al-Lutf, what do you expect from this session?

[Qaddumi] Actually, there is not a complete absence as some believe. Many of the speakers have explicitly touched on the Palestinian question and underlined the need to adopt the resolutions reached in the Geneva conference on Palestine as well as the declaration issued in Geneva. However, it seems that the Lebanese crisis, the escalation of this crisis, as well as the recent developments in Lebanon took the major part of the speakers' attention during the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. Undoubtedly, the Lebanese crisis is a Palestinian crisis in the first place. The Palestinian question is among the reasons that led to the Lebanese crisis.

[Nawfal] Do you not think that the conflict within the Fatah ranks, and consequently within the PLO, is another reason behind this PLO absence?

[Qaddumi] I do not see the conflict within Fatah as a primary reason behind the absence of the Palestinian question in the United Nations. I think this conflict could be only one reason behind this absence. What is emerging now is the Leabense crisis, the recent Lebanese developments, the imperialist threat against the Lebanese people, and the Zionist onslaught on Lebanon. These issues have all emerged in a clear manner and were in the mouths of many speakers inside the United Nations.

[Nawfal] At any rate, the PLO is facing a crisis, which has affected it and paralyzed its movement even in the United Nations. What is the role played by Damascus in this crisis?

[Qaddumi] We cannot say that this internal crisis has paralyzed the PLO's efficiency lest we ignore the great efforts exerted in the past few weeks, namely, during the convocation of the Geneva conference that was attended by more than 737 UN members who unanimously voiced support for the Palestinian question and called for an urgent solution to it. This is in addition to the world's unanimous realization that the Palestinian question is at the center of the world's attention despite the escalation of the Lebanese crisis. There is no doubt that because of the Palestinian revolution's major presence in Syria and because of the direct contact between us and the Syrian Army, the crisis developed. We tried to resolve this problem through dialogue with our Syrian brothers. This crisis continues, however. We are doing our best to resolve it and we hope to achieve this in a very short period of time.

[Nawfal] You must have information on what happened recently regarding the Palestinian fighters in Al-Biqa'. It was said that those fighters [words indistinct] in Al-Hirmil area and then were sent to Tripoli. Can you tell us the truth of this story? How did that happen? Was what happened according to an agreement with Damascus or was there a siege, which was finally removed?

[Qaddumi] Damascus asked us to withdraw oru forces from Al-Biqa' and the mountain area where those forces were fighting. We expressed our regret and dissatisfaction with this request. However, in order to avoid any clash with the Syrian forces, we started to withdraw our forces to Al-Hirmil in the northern area. We faced some difficulties, unfortunately, but through negotiations with the Syrians we managed to resolve the problem. Our forces were able to cross this distance and reached Tripoli safely.

[Nawfal] Is it true that Saudi Arabia played the role of a mediator in that episode?

[Qaddumi] In fact, we did not ask for any mediation with Damascus. We held direct negotiations with Damascus. However, in the past Saudi Arabia played a major role with Damascus in order to resolve the problems between us and Damascus even though these efforts were fruitless.

[Nawfal] Allow me to respectfully ask: Why are the Palestinians being removed from Al-Biqa', and what about the situation in Tripoli?

[Qaddumi] First of all, the Syrian brothers must answer the question on the removal of the Palestinians from Al-Biqa'. However, we say that we are willing to withdraw from Al-Biqa' after we hold negotiations with the legitimate Lebanese authorities because there are pending problems between fraternal Lebanon and us and because there are people living on this land and we must safeguard their rights. We signed an agreement with Lebanon and we must affirm that our brotherly relations with the fraternal Lebanese people must continue. We must agree directly with Lebanon on the future of these relations.

[Nawfal] Are contacts with the Lebanese Government continuing and are they currently under way?

[Qaddumi] In fact, there are no contacts in the true sense of the word. This is because Lebanon, as I have said, is living through this civil war and everyone is preoccupied with it. However, this does not prevent contacts when all parties concerned to reach a reasonable solution and national accord. When this is achieved, we will discuss the future of Lebanese- Palestinian relations with these forces and the authority that will ensure.

[Nawfal] Let us now deal with Tripoli and what happens after Tripoli.

[Qaddumi] We are in Tripoli now. When the talk in the future centers on Tripoli, we will talk about the future of Tripoli. Lebanon will find us on its side and on the side of its unity and sovereignty.

[Nawfal] Why did Yasir 'Arafat go to Tripoli?

[Qaddumi] It was an opportunity for Yasir 'Arafat to go on the blessed 'Id al-Adha to meet with the fighters in Tripoli.

[Nawfal] Will he remain in Tripoli for a long time or will he depart Tripoli shortly?

[Qaddumi] As far as Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is concerned, he may leave at any time because he will not remain in Tripoli for a long time, as we have said. He went on a certain occasion and he will return to Tunis.

[Nawfal] Allow me, Abu al-Lutf, to ask you a personal question: It is said that you have been nominated to play a major role in the PLO. What could this role be? Is it connected with the differences within Fatah?

[Qaddumi] First of all, this talk can equally apply to many brothers in the PLO. We all cooperate in order to find a solution to our internal problems. I can say that recently we were able to eliminate many of these problems although we still face many others. The issue is not solely confined to me, because the PLO Executive Committee and the Central Council are both playing important roles since the Palestinian people are worried as a result of this crisis.

Perhaps there are those who are saying that I am the secretary of the Fatah Central Committee and, subsequently, I might be able to play a role in bringing the two sides' views closer. In fact, I support the Central Committee and oppose aything that might harm the Palestinian revolution and anyone who refers to it in a manner that may harmm the future of the Palestinian people and their cause.

We do not support the dissension and we are in fact doing our utmost to ensure that the Fatah movement remains united. We are exerting efforts to restore the cohesion of this movement because this affects the PLO. However, more importantly, the dissension movement has harmed the Palestinian people and cause and has had negative and inappropriate effects on the Palestinian national movement. We are trying to remove these effects using every method and means.

[Nawfal] Do you not think that the current circumstances may lead to the success of the military trend within Fatah versus the political trend?

[Qaddumi] There is no military or political trend. There is a Fatah movement with its military body and political institutions. There is also the PLO, which comprises all the Palestinian forces. This does not mean there is a military or a political trend. There is a rebellion within Fatah. This rebellion met with some success at the beginning, but this success has receded. It met with some success due to the support it received from some Arab states. However, it [words indistinct].

[Nawfal] How are the PLO's relations with Arab sides other than Syria, with Egypt, for instance?

[Qaddumi] Our relations with Egypt have not, so far, developed. These relations have not changed since the Baghdad agreements despite the absence of As-Sadat, who was the reason behind these tragedies and this alienation between the Arab countries and Egypt. These relations have not developed and they remain as they were.

Egypt, or the Egyptian regime, should take positive strides toward improving its relations with the Arabs. This means that Egypt must adopt a decisive stand toward the Camp David accords so there will be no room for differences between us and the Egyptian regime. Egypt should also declare its rejection of the autonomy talks and the Israeli ambassador should be dismissed from Egypt. Only then can Egypt return to the Arabs and vice versa. An end will be put to these differences.

[Nawfal] Let us suppose that Egypt has returned to the Arabs. Will it not be considered a political cover for the Palestinain resistance, whereas Syria secures the PLO's military cover?

[Qaddumi] There is no doubt that Egypt, as a large Arab power and even the strongest political, military, and economic Arab power, plays a basic role in influencing the Palestinian question and in supporting and backing this question. Our loss of Egypt is a big one and we hope that Egypt will return to the arena of struggle on all levels for the sake of pushing ahead the Palestinain question.

The issue is not that of Syria alone; there is Iraq, which we hope will return. Iraq is a political, military, and economic power. The efforts of all the Arab countries — Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Jordan — are needed so that all these states can stand in the eastern area of the Arab homeland, in the face of the Israeli-U.S. onslaught, with the aim of achieving our goals. Without this united front, we cannot say that we can make the historical leap forward that we want.

[Nawfal] Since you have mentioned Iraq, what do you think of the Iraqi-Iranian war?

[Qaddumi] We have exerted all possible efforts to end this war. We were members in the Nonaligned Movement's good offices committee and in the Islamic committee. We went to Baghdad and Tehran in an attempt to end this war. It is a war that benefits only the imperialist and Zionist forces. Its continuation is a catastrophe for the region, Iraq, and Iran. It is exhausting these two countries' powers and capabilities. Therefore, we opt for the end of this war and for a political solution to this problem on the basis of the international agreements concluded between them.

[Nawfal] Let us go back to the Palestinian question. Do you think Washington is still ready to approach the PLO as it was apparently ready to do through the Reagan plan?

[Qaddumi] There is no indication that the United States is ready to resolve the Palestinian question; on the contrary, we note that the United States is forgetting this question and is trying to cover it up with other problems. However, the United States should know that the crux of the Middle East conflict and the escalation of tension in it are the result of the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people and to the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories. If the United States does not exert pressure in this direction and if it does not stop its support for and its cooperation with Israel, tension will increase and lead to other wars.

[Nawfal] You have held many contacts with non-Arab personalities here in New York. I believe you have met with the French external relations minister. How was the atmosphere during the talks and which subjects did you discuss? Did your talks deal with the Lebanese question or only the Palestinian question?

[Qaddumi] In fact, the talks dealt with the Palestinian and Lebanese questions, particularly since the Lebanese question is a hot one. We also talked about France's role in this question and the need for France to change its stand and abstain from participating in the military operations. Meanwhile, we stressed the need to exert efforts in order to push forward the French initiative — if possible — at the Security Council. We also talked about our bilateral relations and other affairs.

[Nawfal] Can you give us an idea about the French initiative?

[Qaddumi] France embarked on this initiative following our consultations with it last year when Israel was sending its forces to occupy Lebanon. Unfortunately, when it was submitted to the Security Council, the United States opposed it and did not give it the chance to be discussed or officially submitted.

[Nawfal] You mean the French-Egyptian intiaitive?

[Qaddumi] Yes, it is the French-Egyptian initiative.

[Nawfal] May we return to Lebanon since we began with the Lebanese question and Lebanon's problems? The situation in Tripoli is very tense. There are reports of battles and fighting in the Al-Baddawi camp during the past few days. Some say that this fighting took place within the [PFLP] General Command and others say that the fighting was more comprehensive.

[Qaddumi] In fact, according to the reports we received from the brothers there, fighting was between elements in the General Command due to differences with Ahmad Jibril's leadership. The forces of the brothers who adopt a negative stand toward Ahmad Jibril carried out operations to liquidate the other forces. This is what happened and there was indeed no participation by any other side.

Salah Khalaf Addresses Kuwait Meeting

LD021104 Kuwait KUNA in English 1021 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 2 (KUNA) — A top Palestinian official has appealed to Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to rescind a decision to terminate the employment of 25,000 Palestinian civil workers. A number of Arab countries tend to deport Palestinians, "where are the Palestinians supposed to go," Salah Khalaf, Central Committee member of the mainstream commando movement Fatah, told a public meeting here late Saturday.

Khalaf, better known by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, appreciated Kuwait's stand in this regard explaining that when officials here were asked to be patient with Palestinians carrying Lebanese travelling documents they responded. "We did not demand the return of the Palestinian fighters to Beirut," Abu Iyad affirmed, adding "but what [about] the 400,000 Palestinians still living in Lebanon, where are they supposed to go?"

The Palestinian official denounced the recent Syrian practises namely in forcing a Palestinian commando withdrawal from the Lebanese central Al-Biqa' valley and the siege of the evacuated combatants in north Lebanon. The Palestinian leader deplored the Arab inaction in the face of such developments but he attacked at the same time the Damascus-based speaker of the Palestine National Council, parliament-in-exile, Khalid al-Fahum for his silence over the incidents. "We did not agree to liquidating Palestinian organizations in 1976," Abu Iyad disclosed and demanded a similar stand by these organizations at present.

Khalaf revealed that the Palestine Liberation Organization has held intensified negotiations with Damascus for two months prior to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in summer 1982. The PLO knew in advance of the Israeli strike and of Israel's intention to destroy the Palestinian revolution, Abu Iyad said, adding "We bypassed differences with the Syrian leadership over the Iraq-Iran war in order to prepare for the battle but nothing concrete was reached."

He charged that in 1970 King Husayn of Jordan wiped out the Palestinian resistance from his kingdom "in return for a promise to restore sovereignty over the occupied West Bank along with the Gaza Strip."

"The same thing is recurring now, the same faces are attempting to round us up in Tripoli (north Lebanon). They all want the head of this revoluiton," Khalaf warned.

The Palestinian revolution "can never be an agent to any Arab regime," Abu Iyad declared, adding "we prefer to suffer pressures."

The Palestinian leader reiterated the revolution's insistance on maintaining the independent decision-making.

Intercepted Cypriot Ship Arrives at Tripoli

Khalil al-Wazir Statement

NC030850 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source stated that the Cyprus ship *Cortella* has arrived at Tripoli port after the Israeli Navy released it and its captain and kidnapped 25 Palestinians who were on board. The source said an initial investigation was held with the captain, who said that the Israeli military authorities had interrogated him after Israeli naval units intercepted his ship some 37 nautical miles from Tripoli at dawn on Thursday. After a few hours, he was informed he could sail, and he arrived at Tripoli Saturday night.

The captain said: One hour before I sailed, an Israeli officer handed me a bag which he asked me to deliver to the first fedayeen he would meet in Tripoli. However, the officer refused to reveal the reasons for the abduction of the ship and the arrest of 25 Palestinians. He also refused to reveal the contents of the bag.

The Palestinian source said that the enemy authorities had put the passports and travel documents of the 25 Palestinians in the bag which was sent with the captain.

The source added that this act is a breach of all laws. It also nullifies the enemy's claims about terrorism and proves that there is one center for terrorism in the area, namely in the occupied homeland where Israel is practicing terrorism on the state level.

Meanwhile, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, said: With this operaiton, the Israeli enemy has furnished real proof of its terrorist activity when it intercepted the merchant ship *Cortella* and kidnapped from it 25 unarmed Palestinian civilians. This is proof of the constant terrorist policy pursued by the Zionist enemy without regard for any international law at a time when the ship was in internaitonal waters. Brother Abu Jihad added: It is not strange to see the Zionist enemy continuing its attempts to tighten the sea blockade of the Palestinian revolution at the same time our revolution is facing a Syrian blockade.

'Responsible PLO Source'

JN021818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The Zionist enemy continues its acts of piracy in the Mediterranean and off the northern Lebanese coasts. Reports say that the day before yesterday, the enemy navy abducted a number of Palestinian citizens on board the ship *Cortella*, which was on the high seas. On this act of piracy, a responsible PLO source has stated the following:

The Israeli Navy has abducted 25 citizens who were on board the ship *Cortella* on the high seas. This act took place at dawn, the day before yesterday, when the Israeli Navy intercepted the ship *Cortella*, which was sailing from Limassol to Tripoli. It forced the ship to divert to the port of Haifa in the occupied homeland. It arrested all the passengers who were on board the ship and subjected them to intensive interrogation. All the Palestinians who were on board the ship have been abducted by the Israeli military authorities and whisked off to an unidentified destination. Most of these Palestinians are civilians in addition to some who were on annual leave.

It is noteworthy that this is the third time in which the enemy Navy committed such an action during the past 3 weeks. The first time was when the Israeli Navy abducted the ship *(Hanan)* from the high seas on 20 July 1983 at the same time Lieutenant Colonel Martyr M'amun Murays was assasinated in Athens by the Israeli gangs of the Mosad. We point out here that the ship *(Hanan)* was carrying weapons for the Palestinian revolution fighters in Tripoli, the capital of northern Lebanon.

PLO To Seek Summit Help in Dispute With Syria

PM030810 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Mahir 'Abbas report: "Palestinian Official Hails Successes of Saudi Mediation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Riyadh — The PLO intends to ask the next Arab summit conference to help in resolving the current crisis between Damascus and the PLO and to adopt a clear position on the options of peace and war in the region. This was stated by PLO representative in Riyadh Rafiq an-Natshah, who also spoke to *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* of the PLO's appreciation and praise for the success of the Saudi mediation in stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon.

Fatah Central Committee member An-Natshah said that the success of the Saudi mediation in Lebanon has been welcomed by all Arab and peace-loving circles, particularly because Israel and the United States are the ones with a vested interest in the continuation of the Lebanese civil war. Every Arab, he said, wants to see stability restored in a united Arab Lebanon.

He added: While hailing and appreciating the Saudi role, we sincerely hope that the cease-fire will hold and that it will be followed by agreement among all Lebanese groups to build a free and independent Lebanon capable of playing its part in the service of the Arab and Palestinian causes.

On the current crisis between the PLO and Damascus, An-Natshah revealed that the PLO intends to ask the next Arab summit, scheduled to be held in Riyadh, to help restore normal conditions, if these conditions are not restored before the conference is held.

He added: The PLO will also urge the Arab nation to state clearly whether it still hopes for and expects a peaceful solution or has lost all hope, especially as far as the United States is concerned. If so, the Arab summit should clearly specify the alternative and should answer the question of whether or not the Arab nation is prepared to place its economic and military resources in the service of the battle in defense of the usurped territory. The summit must adopt a clear and specific decision in this connection.

He appealed to the Syrian brothers and the Arab nation to do all they can to prevent flareups and infighting between the PLO and Syrian forces.

He added: We are not interested in a fight. The proof is that the PLO fighters have carried out Syria's orders. This means that the Palestinians certainly do not want a peripheral batttle and Arab bloodshed.

PLO Spokesman on POW Exchange, Lebanon

LD022306 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] In Damascus Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman of the PLO, said the PLO is not a party to the battles in Lebanon. However, it is not neutral because it is concerned with what happens in this country and shoulders its responsibility that stems from its adherence to Lebanon's independence and unity. Brother Abu Mayzar added that we are with the National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement.

Referring to the exchange of prisoners between the PLO and the Zionist entity, he confirmed once again that the PLO is always ready to release the Israeli prisoners it holds in accordance with the demands included in a message to the International Red Cross Committee. He pointed out that the message refers in particular to the release of all detainees in the Zionist Ansar prison in southern Lebanon, to prisoners of the war in Lebanon, to the 1,250 detainees in Israeli cells, and to the return of the archives of the Palestinian Research Center taken by the Zionist army when it entered West Beirut. In this context he accused the Israeli enemy of hindering the exchange of Israeli and Palestinian prisoners. He made it clear that Palestinian officials have not yet received any official positive reply from the International Red Cross Committee to the message addressed by the PLO on 10 May.

Urges Multinational Force Withdrawal

NC011610 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] PLO spokesman Abu Mayzar from Damascus has called for the immediate withdrawal of the multinational forces from Lebanon in order to safeguard its future, the situation in the area, and world peace because the continued presence of these forces, according to him, constitutes a basic obstacle on the road to achieving Lebanese national detente. Abu Mayzar said: We are not neutral in the fighting taking place in Lebanon; we are with the Salvation Front, the Amal Movement, and the interests of our Palestinian people in Lebanon, which cannot be unilaterally abolished.

VOL Reports Palestinian Clashes in Syria

NC011256 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The inter-Palestinian differences have spread to Syria where clashes occurred yesterday in the Al-Yarmuk camp, southeast of Damascus, and in Dar'a, situated on the Syrian-Jordanian border. Our correspondent reports that clashes with machineguns and RPG's took place between the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and 'Arafat groups in the Samid center, an establishment belonging to Yasir 'Arafat in the Al-Yarmuk camp. Two men from the 'Arafat group were killed and one was wounded as a result of the clashes, while the losses sustained by the Abu Musa group are not known. Our correspondent adds that the [pro-'Arafat] Fatah fighters were able to take control of the Samid center and that tension still prevails in the camp.

In Dar'a the 'Arafat fighters occupied an office belonging to Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC following clashes and storming operations which lasted about 1 hour without direct Syrian intervention to stop the fighting.

PFLP-GC Faction Urges Inquiry of Tripoli Incidents
JN0218137 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The temporary command of the PFLP-GC has called on Brother Khalid al-Fahum, in his capacity as a PNC speaker, to form a commission of inquiry to investigate the claims of the Jibril-Shururu gang regarding the incident which took place in the Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid camps when this gang shelled the two camps with intensive rocket fire. This came in a message to Khalid al-Fahum from the temporary command committee of the PFLP-GC following his statements in the wake of this aggression by the Jibril gang against the camps of Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli.

The message says: We call for the formation of a committee to study the situation on the spot. The spokesman called on Brother al-Fahum to determine the necessary measures against the Jibril gang following its shelling of the two Palestinian camps with rocket launchers and its actions against the Palestinian fighters and strugglers in our camps in Damascus.

The spokesman of the temporary command committee warned that the temporary committee will retaliate with twice the force against those who attempt to strike at our camps or relinquish the Palestinian people's national rights. The spokesman added that the temporary command committee votes alongside all parties who seek to settle the political differences within the framework of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

PLO Appointments, Changes Announced in Damascus
GF0208130 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Oct (QNA) — It was announced here today that the PLO adopted a series of decisions today instituting some changes and making appointments in the positions of its directors in 15 Arab and foreign countries. This was announced by an official source at the PLO command in Damascus. The source said: These new changes and appointments are aimed at enhancing the PLO's political and media presence in these countries.

The source indicated that the following changes will be made: Sakhr Habash will be appointed to the PLO office in Moscow; 'Izzat Abu ar-Rubb will be transferred from Amman to Bucharest; Khalif ash-Shaykh will be transferred from Bucharest to New Delhi; 'Isam Kamil will be transferred from Berlin to Paris, and Ibrahim as-Sus from Paris to Rome. The changes also include transferring 'Abbas Zaqi from Aden to Berlin; 'Abu al-'Izz ad-Dajjani from Madrid to Algiers; 'Abdallah Hijazi from Budapest to Warsaw; 'Atif Abu Kabr from Prague to Budapest; Abu Na'if from Addis Ababa to Senegal, and Ibrahim at-Turri from Senegal to Addis Ababa.

When these changes take place, Badr 'Abd al-Mun'im, who is now the representative of Palestinian students in Prague, will be the new director of the PLO office in Tokyo, and Murid al-Barghuti will be the PLO representative to UNESCO. Fu'ad Yasin is being transferred from Warsaw to the Arab League in Tunis and Nimr Hammad is being transferred from Rome to Prague. Fathi 'Abd al-Hamid will be transferred from Tokyo to the PLO Political Department, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz from Somalia to the PLO Political Department, Dawud Kaluti from Belgium to the PLO Political Department, and Abu Hassan Abu Ar-Rubb from Algiers to the PLO Political Department. When these new appointments take effect, they will be first-time directorship appointments for Sakhr Habash to Moscow, Bakr 'Abd al-Mun'im to Tokyo, and Murid al-Barghuti to UNESCO.

GULF AFFAIRS

Omani-PDRY Border Committee To Meet 29 Oct

GF021110 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (QNA) — PDRY Ambassador to Kuwait 'Ali 'Aydarus Yahya has said that the technical committee to define the border between his country and Oman will hold its second meeting in Kuwait on 29 October and that representatives from Kuwait and the UAE will also attend. Yahya added that his country was anxious to set the date for establishing relations between Aden and Oman on 27 October to commemorate the first anniversary of the signing of the declaration of principles by the two countries in Kuwait last October.

In a statement in today's issue of the newspaper *As-Siyasah*, the PDRY ambassador noted that some forces have attempted to place obstacles to prevent the implementation of the declaration of principles in an attempt to continue the state of tension between the two countries which is in the interest of these forces. The PDRY ambassador expressed hope that the obstacles being created by parties hostile to the interests of the region's peoples will be removed through a spirit of understanding between the two countries.

GCC Foreign Ministry Officials' Meeting Postponed

GF301610 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sep 30 (GNA) — The meeting of the foreign ministers' under secretaries of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council member-states, originally planned to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, next Tuesday, has been postponed until mid-October. A responsible source at the UAE Foreign Ministry said today the Ministry received a note in this respect from the Council's secretariat general. The postponement was proposed by Bahrain to give more time for further consultations among the concerned states.

The under secretaries will discuss at their meeting ways of promoting cooperation among the GCC member-states.

BAHRAIN

Paper Views Iran's Threat To Close Hormuz

GF021208 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 2 Oct (WAKH) — In Bahrain the newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* today commented editorially on Iran's threats to close the Strait of Hormuz to international navigation and said: Iran is ignoring unwanted foreign intervention which would use this incident as a pretext to justify their illegal presence in the region. The newspaper said: By resorting to these threats, Iran shows its weakness, which it cannot admit, that it is unable to end the fighting, because if it could it would not be trying to expand the war to other areas which are of vital economic importance to the region's peoples.

Akhbar al-Khalij noted that this war is useless. It is a war of attrition which is depleting the capabilities and lives of the sons of this region and is being manipulated by the evil forces which are aiming at hegemony and control of this region.

The newspaper indicated that this war has kept two major powers out of the conflict with Israel, a factor which may have tipped the balance in the enemy's favor against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the Arab nation.

Concluding, the newspaper expressed hope that Iran will accept the challenge and end the war, a move which would be in the interest of Palestine, and demonstrate its opposition to Zionist imperialism if it is really sincere in its support of the Palestinian issue and its desire to have good relations with the Arab and Muslim peoples.

Finance Minister Addresses World Bank-IMF Session

LD291839 Kuwait KUNA in English 1024 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, Sep 29 (KUNA) — The Arab group at the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Wednesday declared its opposition to the American-supported move to reduce member-countries' borrowing "access" to the IMF's money pool. Bahrain's Finance Minister Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, speaking on behalf of the Arab governors of the bank and the fund, set forth the joint Arab position on this and other key financial issues in an address before the Bank fund plenary session, which opened here Tuesday.

'Abd al-Karim was commenting on the decision Monday by the IMF's interim committee, composed of 33 nations, to reduce members' access from 150 percent to 102 percent of their respective quotas (or deposits) each year, beginning in 1984. The reduction was initially proposed by the United States. The Americans also sought a gradual phase-down of quota access to an eventual 55 percent by 1987, but the committee voted to put off any such move, pending an annual review of the issue. The interim committee, in its compromise decision, also agreed to allow states with severe balance of payments problems to draw up to 125 percent of quota, if approved by the IMF Executive Board on a case-by-case basis.

But the compromise was not enough, according to the spokesman for the Arab group. 'Abd al-Karim told the plenary session Wednesday, "The persistence of large payment imbalances and the greatly increased difficulty of market borrowing by many members underscore the need for maintaining fund financing in support of adjustment at an adequate level."

He said, "It is for this reason that we have argued that, in the period ahead, members' access to fund resources under the policy on enlarged access needed to be maintained at least at the present absolute levels."

Referring to the American proposal for even further reductions in access, the finance minister noted that "it should be evident that any consideration of terminating or phasing down the enlarged access policy in the near future would be premature." The Arab group, he said, also believed that access to special facilities should be maintained at the present limits in terms of quotas. "Further, it is necessary to preserve the character of the compensatory financing facility, and to maintain the promptness with which fund assistance is made available to members under this facility," the minister said.

The Arab governors, he added, also noted "with regret" that no decision has yet been taken on an allocation of special drawing rights (SDR's) in the fourth basic period. "A case can be made for moving toward a steady growth in world SDR supply as opposed to the present sporadic one," 'Abd al-Karim observed.

Turning to the area of external development aid, the spokesman said "the Arab donor countries are making every effort to insulate their development assistance programs" from the effects of reduced oil revenues. "The Arab development institutions have largely maintained their level of commitments during the past two years," he noted. The overall aid performance for the four Gulf donors — Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates — continued to be over four percent of their gross national product, the minister said.

He added that the Arab countries attach "great importance" to the Third World lending of the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA). Negotiations on IDA-7, the seventh replenishment of IDA's funds, were postponed this week until next November, in large part because of the United States' opposition to paying its full share of the proposed 16 billion dollars in funds sought from donor countries.

'Abd al-Karim, noting that the next three years would be "crucial" for development efforts in low income countries — including some states [word indistinct] said the Arab group favored a quick resolution of the dispute over the size of IDA-7. The Arabs, he said, supported the World Bank's proposal for a full 16 billion dollars in additional funds.

The Arab group also urged the World Bank to start preparations for a proposed general capital increase "as soon as possible," so that an agreement could be reached by 1985 or at the latest by 1986.

KUWAIT

Al-WATAN: U.S. To Launch New Mideast Initiative

GF031015 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (QNA) — The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan* today reported that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is currently taking part in mapping out a new initiative on the Middle East. This initiative will be launched before the next Arab summit.

Quoting well-informed diplomatic sources, the paper said that Moroccan King Hassan II is in continuous contact with the U.S. Government with regard to this initiative. U.S. circles hope this initiative will replace the one launched by President Ronald Reagan last September. The sources added that the Moroccan monarch had demanded that President Reagan pressure Israel to stop its settlement operations in the occupied Arab territories as a prelude to launching the new initiative and that the U.S. President committed himself to doing that.

The source expects that King Hassan II, as chairman of the seven-member committee stemming from the Fes summit, will hold a meeting of the committee members in mid-October in order to explain the initiative, which will probably be officially launched in early November. The paper pointed out that among those participating in formulating this initiative is U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in addition to Kissinger.

Foreign Minister's Statement After Shultz Meeting

LD011058 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] UN, 1 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwait and the United States expressed their deep anxiety regarding the situation in the Gulf region and Lebanon. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and minister of information of Kuwait, stated this after his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here last night, during which they discussed bilateral relations and regional issues. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the meeting, which was also attended by Kuwait's Ambassador in Washington Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir as-Sabah, the assistant secretary for political affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger, and Ambassador Richard Murphy.

Amir Receives Message From Sudan's President

LD031007 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0942 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA0 — Amir Shaykh Jabir as-Sabah received this morning a message from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. Information regarding the contents of the message, which was conveyed by 'Umar Muhammad Yasin, the special envoy of the Sudanese president, was not available.

PDRY

Text of Joint Communique on 'Ali's Visit to USSR

GF301522 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Text" of joint communique issued in Aden and Moscow on 29 September following the visit to Moscow by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers — read by announcer]

[Text] On 28 September 1983 a meeting was held between Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Com-

mittee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the PDRY side, the meeting was attended by 'Ali Muthanna, YSP Central Committee member and secretary; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, YSP Central Committee member and foreign affairs minister; and Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, YSP Central Committee member and PDRY ambassador to the Soviet Union. On the USSR side, the meeting was attended by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

During talks which took place in an amicable and friendly atmosphere, international questions and matters pertaining to PDRY-Soviet relations were discussed.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov and Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted with concern the serious deterioration of the international situation as a result of the hostile policy adopted by the imperialism of the United States and its allies. Both sides see that these powers which conduct a policy of militarism and military diktat flout the standards of international law and morals and resort to the most shameful provocations, seeking to poison the international climate and create an atmosphere of enmity and distrust in interstate relations. This adventuristic and criminal policy is fraught with the danger of nuclear conflict and jeopardizes the lives, security, and freedom of all peoples. Thus, effective and immediate actions by all peace-loving forces and world public opinion to resist this agressive policy with all means are of special significance.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov stressed that, as the Soviet Union firmly upholds and defends its rights and interests as a sovereign state and the interests of its allies and friends, at the same time it will not slacken efforts toward curbing the arms race, defusing tension, and solving acute international problems through negotiation. Despite imperialist provocations, the Soviet Union will continue to pursue the principled policy of preserving and enhancing peace.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared full support for the USSR's peace initiatives and stressed that they enjoy growing understanding and support in public and political circles of Arab countries.

As opinions on the situation in the Middle East were exchanged, both sides pointed out that the United States, which encourages Israel's economic policy and fans the flames of tension, has stepped up actions to undermine the Arab national liberation movement and progressive regimes. It is vigorously seeking to establish hegemony in this region and convert it into a staging area for acts of aggression against socialist and developing countries.

In conjunction with some of its allies, the United States is organizing military maneuvers in the region. The United States has launched direct military interference in Middle Eastern affairs.

Comrades 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Yuriy Andropov condemned the U.S. intervention in Lebanon, which created a new wave of bloodshed in that country and led to numerous civilian casualties.This interference is designed to impose a U.S.-Israeli protectorate on Lebanon. This will also exacerbate the situation in the Middle East. The activities of the United States in Lebanon are regarded as new evidence of the policy adopted by the current U.S. Administration, which is based on flagrant coercion and brutal [word indistinct] through the use of weapons against the constant rights of the countries and the peoples.

Comrades 'Ali Nasir Muhamniad and Yuriy Andropov supported the ending of bloodshed in Lebanon. They expressed hope that this will pave the way for settling the situation in the country in a firm and comprehensive way on the basis of national reconciliation. The two sides expressed belief that the only condition needed for the implementation of this settlement and for ensuring the independence and inviolability of Lebanon's territory is the ceasing of the U.S. aggression against Lebanon and the enforcement of the resolutions which were overwhelmingly adopted by the UN Security Council with regard to the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory.

The two sides also expressed support for the principled position adopted by Syria, the Lebanese Nationalist Forces, and the Palestinian resistance movement which confronts U.S.-Israeli expansionism. They pointed out that the unity of the Arab forces opposed to imperialism was, and is still, the basic condition for the success of their struggle.

Yuriy Andropov emphasized that the Soviet Union will continue its support for the Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership, in their struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and its aides, the Zionists, in order to establish a just and firmly based peace in the Middle East. It is impossible to achieve that without practically ensuring the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent state.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed great gratitude for the support and stressed the principled importance of the Soviet Union's position with regard to the future prospects of the struggle of the Arab countries' Nationalist Forces and for the defense of the national independence of these countries.

The two sides also expressed satisfaction with the success of the developments in Soviet-PDRY relations, which are based on the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, stressing the need to continue its (?implementation). They made special reference to the importance of reinforcing friendship between the YSP and the CPSU. They expressed determination to continue the development of these relations.

Iranian President Sends Message to Chairman

GF011402 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the

Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at noon today Hasan Aminian, Iranian ambassador in Aden, who delivered to him a written message for Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the YSP Central Commitee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, from his Brother 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Official Receives Cuban Radio-TV Delegation
GF011657 Aden ANA in Arabic 1637 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Aden, 1 Oct (ANA) — 'Awad al-Hamzah, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Information, today received the Cuban information delegation currently visiting the country. The delegation is led by Orestes Jimenez Gispert, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television. They discussed relations between the PDRY State Committee for Information and Cuba's Institute of Radio and Television and ways of developing these relations.

The Cuban delegation's visit to our country is part of the exchange of expertise on the activities of the information media of the two friendly countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-MADINAH on Bandar's Statement in Washington
GF010648 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Oct 83

[From press review]

[Text] On the statement by His Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, Saudi ambassador to Washington, after his meeting with the U.S. President, the newspaper *Al-Madinah* said: In the statement which he made after his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the White House, His Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador to Washington, said that the Israeli stand constitutes one of the major obstacles to establishing stability in Lebanon. His Highness Prince Bandar's conviction about the grave situation in Lebanon resulting from the Israeli stand is not baseless, particularly in light of the Saudi role and influence being used in an attempt to restore peace and stability in Lebanon.

His highness' statement following his meeting with the U.S. President means many things, foremost of which is that His Majesty King Fahd's honorable and arduous efforts for the sake of Lebanon and the Arab cause, which resulted in the cease-fire in Lebanon, will continue until they result in restoring stability in Lebanon by forcing the Israelis out of it. The efforts will continue, and we will not be satisfied with our first success stemming from this policy adopted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Officials Quoted on Diplomacy, Military Topics
JN021804 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Telephone dispatch by 'Abdallah ash-Shihri, Radio Monte Carlo's correspondent in Riyadh — live or recorded]

[Text] Tomorrow, Monday, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and defense and aviation minister in Saudi Arabia, will begin a 4-day official visit to Spain. Prince Sultan told our radio that his talks with the officials in Madrid will deal essentially with finding adequate means to consolidate cooperation between the two countries in the various fields. However, informed sources do not rule out the possibility the two sides will discuss the question of supplying the Saudi forces with certain Spanish military hardware, especially troop carriers.

In another statement to the newspaper *'Ukaz* today, Prince Sultan said that fraternal Lebanon is on its way to stability and security after the cessation of fighting there. The prince stressed that the continuation of ruination in Lebanon will only benefit the enemies of the Arab nation.

Prince Sultan, who is the third in command in Saudi Arabia and who has held the defense portolio for over 23 years, commented on the military maneuvers of the GCC countries which began today in the UAE. He said that these maneuvers are extremely essential for beginning the process of cooperation among the Arab Gulf countries. These maneuvers, he said, are necessitated by the process of cooperation and coordination among the armed forces of the Gulf countries.

In the meantime, in an article published in the newspaper *Al-Madinah* today, Prince Mishari ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz called on the Lebanese to benefit from Saudi Arabia's stand by solving their own internal problems removed from outside interventions. Prince Mishari described the Lebanese as a mature and cultured people. He said: I hope they will not miss this rare opportunity which may not be repeated. But as far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, its stands and policy have followed the same line since the era of King 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Prince Mishari concluded his article by calling on Lebanese media to consolidate their efforts and unify their pens for the sake of building a new Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Leaves for UN Session
LD301222 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0955 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 30 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal left for New York this morning, heading the Kingdom's delegation to the UN General Assembly 38th session. The delegation comprises the Kingdom's Ambassador to Washington His Royal Highness Bandar ibn Sultan; Ambassador Ahmad 'Abd al-Jabbar; Ambassador Samir Ash-Shihabi; Ambassador Ma'Umun Qabbani; Ambassador Hassan ash-Shawwaf; Fu'ad Hasan Faqi; Dr Nazar Ubayd Madani; Hamad Ali ash-Shuayhi, and Ma'mun Kurdi.

Prince Sultan on GCC Military Maneuvers
GF020644 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, emphasized that military and defense cooperation among the GCC countries is based on understanding. The military maneuvers which will be held shortly among these countries are of great importance in developing cooperation and coordination among the GCC armed forces. His highness said: These maneuvers will be for the sons of these countries to gain technical and military experience so that their forces will be well prepared and trained. His highness affirmed that the Kingdom is working to prepare its forces to defend all Arabs as well as Islam and the Islamic holy places.

In a statement in today's issue of the newspaper *'Ukaz*, his highness said: We have enemies, foremost of whom is the Zionist enemy, who is committing the ugliest of crimes. He affirmed that the Kingdom is continuing its training and development programs to acquire the most up-to-date military expertise and know-how to reach the desired goal.

On the signing of the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon, his highness said: This was achieved through God's grace and through the cooperation of Syrian and Lebanese brothers and the intensive efforts of His Majesty King Fahd. He added: The cease-fire is a good beginning to bring about a bright future for Lebanon. He indicated that the continuation of the devastation of Lebanon would benefit only the Zionist enemy. He expressed his hope that stability will prevail in Lebanon and that the situation will return to normal.

Boycott Decision Issued on U.S., Other Companies
LD012027 Riyadh SPA in English 1909 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 1, SPA — Saudi Arabia has decided to boycott dealing with a number of American and other foreign companies in view of their trade links with Israel in line with investigations conducted by the Israel Boycott Bureau, iit was announced here today.

The boycott decision will affect the following companies and its branches: 1 — Estech Incorporation and Foric Corporation and their following branches:

— American Steel Container Company.

— Chicago Pail Manufacturing Company.

— Comark, Inc.

— Contour Plastics, Inc.

— Doric Pharmacal and Chemical Company Inc.

— Federal Stampings, Inc.

— Doric Phamacal and Chemical Company, Inc.

— Federal Stampings of New York, Inc.

— J.G. Milligan Co. Inc.

— Oklahoma Comex Building Corporation.

— Patterson dental Co.

— Dental Capital Corporation

— Dental Capital Leasing Corporation 2 — Estech International Sales Corporation and its branches:

— Nationwide Property Development Company of Florida Inc.

— Radial Credit Services, Inc.

— Swift Agricultural Chemicals Corporation

— Nontan Transport USA % [no figure received]

— Shelby-Macon Fertilizer Company 75 %

— Es-Gen Phosphate Corp.

— Estech of Japan Inc.

— Western Inc (Nebraska) 3 — Esmark Inc, and its branches:

— International Playtex inc.

1-Danskin Inc. (USA)

2-Danskin Florida Inc. (USA)

3-Danskin texas Inc. (USA)

4-Playtex-Wallco Ab. (England)

5-Playtex S.A. (Belgium)

6-Playtex Texas Inc. (USA)

7-Playtex-Walco Ab. (Sweden)

8-Playtex-Walco A/S. (Denmark)

9-Playtex-Walco A/S - Norway

10-Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills Inc. -USA

11-Playtex Commercial S.R.L. - Italian

12-Bg Marketing Corp, - USA

13-IPC Barbados Ltd. British

14-Pennaco Hosiery Inc. - USA

15-Playtex Africa Pty. Ltd (50 %) -South Africa

16-Playtex A.G. - Swiss

17-Playtex Barceloneta Corp. USA

18-Playtex B.V. - Holland

19-Playtex Corozal Corp. - USA

20-Playtex De Mexico S.A. - Mexico

21-Playtex Diradi Ciro. USA

22-Playtex Esoana S.A. - Spanish

23-Playtex Export Corp. - US.

24-Playtex France S.A. - France

25-Playtex G.M.B.H. - W. German

26-Playtex Italia S.PA. - Italian

27-Playtex Ltd. - Canada

28-Playtex Manati Corp. U.S.

29-Playtex PTY Ltd. - Australia

30-Tailby-Nason Co.Inc US.

31-Interstretch International Limited - U.S.

32-Mayfield Laboratories Inc. - U.S.

33-Milky Way Products Company - U.S.

34-Playtex Industrial Limitada - Brazil

35-Playtex Limited (U.K.) 4 — Estech Investments Inc, and its branches:

1-Ese, Inc.

2-Walden Lake, Inc.

Eschem Inc.

Cross Adhesives Inc.

Eschem, S.A. (French)

Estech, S.A.

Eschem International Sales Corp. - U.S.

Estech GMBH. - W. German

St. John's Oil Co. U.S. 5 — Swift and Company, and its branches:

Derby Foods, Inc, - U.S.

Neuhoff Packing Company - U.S.

Strongheart Products Inc, U.S. 6 — National Packing Company, Inc. Swift and company (Kentucky) and its branches:

S.A. Swift and Co N.V. - Belgium

Swift-Societa Per Azioni - Italian

Swift et Compagnie Societe Anonyme Francaise - France

Swift and company (New York) U.S.

7 — Swift and Company Limited. - U.S. and its branches:

Swift and Company (Liverpool Limited)

Kaypak Sussex Limited.

Swift and Company Packers - U.S. 8 — Swift Canadian Co. Limited Canada - and its branches:

Alberta Beat Company, Ltd.

G.H. Hammond Company (Canada) Limited. 9 — Lomex Inc. and its branches.

City Renderers Limited.

Georges Casavant, Inc.

National Rendering Corp.

Quebec Shortening, Inc. 10 — Quebec Tallow Exporters, Ltd. Nutriproducts Limited and its branches:

Nutriproducts Panama, Inc. - Panama

The Toppings Company Limited. - Canada

Sodor, Inc.

Swift Eastern Limited. 11 — Union Packing Co. (Canada) Ltd and its branches:

Four Corners Farms Limited

Lincoln Poultry Farms Limited. 12 — Swift International Sales Corporation North Fort Worth Sanitary Corp. - U.S. and its branches:

Personnel and Labor Consultants Inc. - U.S.

Eschem Canada Inc. - Canada

Empire Soap Co. Ltd. 13 — Unitech Chemical Inc. and its Branches:

Industrial Oil Refining Company. - U.S.

Motor Oils Refining Company. - U.S.

National Wax Company. U.S.

Swift Chemical Company de Venezuela - Venezuela 14 — Vickers Energy Corporation and its branches:

Vickers Petroleum Corporation

Bell-Northern Oil Company, Inc.

Bell Station, Inc.

Compania Guayas, C.A.

Compania Minera Bolivar: c.a.

Doric Petroleum, Inc.

Herman Oil Co., Inc.

Clark Transport, Inc.

Knight Oil Company

Pacer Oil Company

Vickers Dallas Oil Co.

Vickers Des Moines Oil Co.

Vickers Dividend Oil Co.

Vickers Illinois Oil Co.

Vickers International Corporation.

Vickers Memphis Oil Co.

Vickers Oklahoma Oil Co.

Vickers Pipeline Co. Inc

Vickers St. Louis Oil Co.

Vickers Southwest Oil Co.

Vickers Tucson Oil Co.

Thrifty Oil Company.

Vickers Arizona Oil Co.

Vickers Minnesota Oil Co. 15 — Tronsocean Oil, Inc and its branches:

Transocean Oil Canada, Ltd. (Canada)

Transocean Oil (U.K.) Inc. (U.S.) 16 — Transocean Oil (U.K.) Ltd. and its branches:

Esmark Investments Inc. (U.S.)

KBH Holdings Inc (U.S.)

Escast Inc (U.S.)

Risk Resources Ltd (Bermuda)

Esmark Aviation Inc. (U.S.)

Inter Latex AG. (Swiss)

Playtex Japan Ltd. (Japan)

Playtex de Venezuela S.A. (Venezuela)

UAE

AL-KHALIJ on 'Direct' U.S. Intervention in Gulf

GF011101 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 1 Oct (WAM) — The Ash-Shariqah-based newspaper *Al-Khalij* commented in its editorial today on the reports indicating that the U.S. aircraft carrier *Ranger* is heading from the Philippines to the Gulf region and said: The U.S. aircraft carrier's approach toward Gulf waters is the beginning of the threat of the Western forces' interference in the Gulf countries' internal affairs.

Al-Khalij added: Following the United States' and the NATO countries' display of their military strength against the Lebanese nationalists and their killing of Lebanese people in Mount Lebanon, now it is Gulf region's turn for direct U.S. and Western intervention on the pretext of keeping the Gulf open for transporting oil.

The newspaper affirmed that all the Gulf countries "are concerned about stopping U.S. interference in their internal affairs." It called on the Gulf countries to move directly and quickly in two directions: First, at a very high level, approach Tehran and Baghdad with a just and realistic peace plan to end this war which poses a threat to the future of the whole region; and second, circumvent the Western superpowers by preventing them from using their weapons in the region while at the same time affirming that the Gulf region's security is a local issue that concerns only the Gulf countries and it is only they which have the right to define their own regional security.

Paper Calls for Gulf Initiative To End War

GF021056 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0650 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 2 Oct (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Khalij* today called on Kuwait and the Gulf countries to devise a comprehensive Arab and Islamic initiative to end the Iraqi-Iranian war which is opening the region up to the threat of international intervention. In its editorial today, the newspaper described the recent U.S. statements attempting to create a political atmosphere for direct U.S. intervention in the Gulf's internal affairs as an irresponsible act which threatens the basic interests of the Gulf peoples, "because the U.S. forces' interference in the Gulf will be in pursuit of the interests of the United

States, the West, and Israel, while the interests of Arabs and Muslims are not included in the calculations of the United States and its allies."

Al-Khalij said: The recent Iranian statements and the calls by official Iranian media to close the Strait of Hormuz are not in the interest of the region's security and will undermine relations with the region's countries. U.S. military intervention in the Gulf is not in the interest of Muslim Iran nor of the Gulf Muslim Arab countries.

Concluding, the newspaper asserted that "the Arab people in the Gulf, who are concerned about every inch of Arab soil and do not want to dissipate Muslim energy outside of the Palestinian arena, hope that wise and experienced people will take a responsible stand in order to keep the United States out of the Gulf and establish positive Gulf relations among all the region's countries."

Reagan, Mubarak Hold Official Talks

NC301814 Cairo MENA in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington Sept 30 (MENA) — President Ronald Reagan and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak opened official talks here at 11.30 a.m. today.

The talks began at the Oval Office of the White House with a limited number of persons, comprising, on the Egyptian side, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Ambassador to the United States Dr. Ashraf Ghurbal, and alternate United Nations delegate 'Amr Musa. On the American side there were Vice-President George Bush, Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, and adviser of national security William Clark.

Mubarak White House Speech

NC301958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Washington, 30 Sep (MENA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has described his talks with President Husni Mubarak as exciting, useful, and frank. In a speech after the conclusion of the Egyptian-U.S. talks at the White House, President Reagan said that an agreement was reached on the need to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and that he re-emphasized the initiative he presented a year ago. President Mubarak replied with a speech in which he emphasized the need for the withdrawal of the Israeli and other forces from Lebanon. He also called for strengthening the legitimate authority in all parts of Lebanon. The following is the text of the speech which President Husni Mubarak delivered after President Reagan had concluded his speech:

It is a great pleasure for me to meet again with my friend Reagan and to discuss with him various questions of mutual interest.

While sharing a joint commitment to the cause of peace, we focus our attention on the situation in the Middle East.

Both of us were gladdened by the cease-fire agreement that was recently reached in Lebanon. The cease-fire must continue so that the efforts aimed at achieving national reconciliation will succeed. It must succeed.

Lebanon has seen much bloodshed. There must be peace and a real opportunity to stanch the flow of blood in Lebanon. For this reason, the Israeli forces and the other forces must withdraw and the legitimate Lebanese authority must be strengthened in all parts of the country.

The situation is tense in Lebanon. Meanwhile, we must not neglect the Palestinian issue. For this reason, I welcomed what President Reagan had said — that he is still committed to his peace initiative of 1 September 1982. The time has come to bolster this initiative with the participation of the Palestinians and Jordanians in the negotiations.

I am confident that through negotiations, the Palestinian legitimate rights will be recognized and peace will be established and will embrace the states neighboring Israel. The efforts for development for the welfare of the peoples must be consolidated and the war between Iraq and Iran must end.

This war is harming all the interests of the peoples in the area. The war must end and negotiations for peace must be entered into without preconditions. We also discussed the current African issues and we declared our support for the Government of Chad. The foreign forces must withdraw from Chad. We reviewed the efforts which the OAU is making in this respect and President Reagan and I feel satisfied with the talks we had in all domains. This strengthens and bolsters our friendship with each day.

I feel grateful and satisfied and I thank the American people for their understanding and for their constructive spirit.

'Ali on U.S. Talks

NC012202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1943 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today held a lengthy meeting with senior officials of the U.S. State Department including the assistant secretary of state and ambassador designate to Cairo Nicholas Veliotes, Ambassador Richard Percy, who will assume the post of assistant secretary of state, U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton, and a large number of State Department officials concerned with Middle East affairs.

The meeting, which was held at Kamal Hasan 'Ali's headquarters at the Madison Hotel and which lasted for 4 hours, was attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Ashraf Ghurbal, alternate delegate at the United Nations Ambassador 'Amr Musa, and a number of Kamal Hasan 'Ali's aides.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said later that during the meeting, views were exchanged on the situation in Lebanon, on the Palestinian issue, and on the Iraq-Iran war, in addition to a discussion on the means to boost the relations of cooperation between Egypt and the United States.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that the two sides reviewed in detail the stands of all the parties vis-a-vis the Lebanese issue and the efforts being made to end the Lebanese crisis, to consolidate the cease-fire, to achieve national reconciliation, and to have the foreign forces withdraw from Lebanon.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: We then moved to discussing the Palestinian issue. A review was made of the stands on this issue, the U.S. President's initiative, and the stands of all the parties on the basis of the contacts made by the Egyptian and U.S. sides with the parties concerned, in addition to the future expectations to set the issue in motion. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the discussions revealed the complete conviction that President Reagan's initiative for the establishment of peace in the Middle East still stands and that efforts must aim at the continuation of this initiative. He added that the discussions also emphasized the existence of a conviction that the issue cannot progress unless there is a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to participate with the other sides; namely, Egypt, the United States, and Israel.

He said that the two sides are also convinced that the Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza constitute an obstacle to peace and to peaceful coexistence between the Palestinians and the Israelis in the future.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that a review was made of the efforts that can be made by all the parties to the dispute in the Middle East to continue the peace process.

On the Egyptian role in Lebanon, the Egyptian foreign minister affirmed that this role is continuing and is represented by holding contacts with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and the legitimate government as well as with all the parties concerned for national reconciliation. He went on to say that this role is represented by Egypt's interest in the departure of the foreign forces from Lebanon, starting with the departure of the Israeli forces on the basis of a timetable that takes into consideration the Lebanese Army's ability to secure the Lebanese-Israeli borders.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the U.S. assessment of the Lebanese Army is that this Army has made its presence known and has shown its ability to fight despite the fact that it is newly formed — a matter which confirms the Lebanese Armed Forces' ability to defend the Lebanese-Israeli borders.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Egyptian and U.S. sides analyzed the situation of both sides from the political, economic, and military standpoints and the possibilities of this war continuing or of achieving peace. A review was made of the stands of Egypt, the United States, and the other parties inside and otuside the area toward this conflict.

With regard to the bilateral relations, the foreign minister said that President Husni Mubarak, during his talks with the U.S. President and officials yesterday and during his earlier meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York, focused on economic and military matters. He said that President Mubarak will also focus on these topics during his meetings with the members of both houses of Congress on Monday.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that an economic study is now being prepared regarding U.S. economic aid to Egypt. The Egyptian economic group ministers and the U.S. treasury secretary are participating in the preparation of this study.

Ghali Welcomes U.S.-Syrian Contacts

NC012010 Paris AFP in English 1924 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, Oct 1 (AFP) — Egyptian foreign minister Butrus Ghali said here today that he welcomed U.S.-Syrian contacts over Lebanon, but only if such negotiations would not result in "Syria taking control" of Lebanon.

He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here that "a certain balance must be found between Syria's legitimate interests in the face of the Israeli threat, and Lebanon's legitimate interests in the face of its own contradictions."

Mr. Ghali, who is here to attend the Franco-African summit in Vittel, Eastern France, said the Cairo government preferred to have U.N. troops stationed in Lebanon rather than the present multinational peacekeeping force.

The presence there of U.N. forces, he said, would represent "the international will." He also criticized Libya for having intervened in Lebanon, as it had in Chad and the Western Sahara, saying this meant Tripoli was "internationalizing conflicts, which could aggravate the cold war."

Government Asks Assembly To Extend Emergency Law

NC011635 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The People's Assembly today convened a session under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib. Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din attended this session.

At the outset of the session, Dr Fu'ad Muhi ad-Din made a statement on the government's application for the extension by another year of the validity of the Emergency Law. In this statement, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said: The continued observance of the declaration on the state of emergency has had a great impact on the preservation of the homeland's safety against the destructive effects of terrorism. The reason is that the Emergency Law endows the security organs with the ability to move quickly and to take the initiative in nipping in the bud violent movements.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din added that some groups that profess terrorist methods are still lying in wait to organize their ranks to achieve their objectives so as to harm the homeland's stability and security.

His excellency added that the government will apply the Emergency Law only in situations of extreme necessity dictated by the need for dealing with terrorist elements, to the exclusion of other elements. He also emphasized that this law will not be used as a tool in suppressing the freedom of opinion or for restricting it.

Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha also made a statement on the Emergency Law. The minister said in this statement: We are committed to refraining from applying this law except in the domain of terrorism and violence. Since last October, this law has been applied to 391 persons who sought to associate themselves with organized activities and who professed violent and terrorist ideologies. In another development, the People's Assembly General Committee, in conjunction with the Legislative Affairs Committee and the National Defense and Security committee, will discuss today the [draft] Republican Decree that would extend by another year the validity of the Emergency Law.

Committee Approves Draft Resolution

NC012058 Cairo MENA in English 2018 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct. 1 (MENA) — The People's Assembly's general committee tonight approved the draft presidential decree to prolong the Emergency Law by one year as of October 6.

The committee will refer its findings to the Assembly tomorrow.

The committee found that the reasons given by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha for the need to renew the Emergency Law were adequate and that the restrictions and controls in the application of the law were adequate for safeguarding individual and public freedoms.

Abu Basha had told the Assembly that the Emergency Law would not be enforced on any person except (?on) the minister's (?personal order). He added that the law would not in any way restrict the activities of the political parties and their meetings anywhere.

The minister of state for parliamentary affairs, Mukhtar Hani, told the committee that the government is studying the enactment of a new law to combat terrorism and violence, in agreement with constitutional provisions.

The extension of the Emergency Law was opposed by Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the opposition Socialist Labour Party, and Mrs. Ulfat Kamil, [words indisitnct] party, also an opposition party.

Two Other Laws Cancelled

NC012204 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] During its meeting this evening under its chairman, Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly approved the report of the joint committee, which comprises the constitutional and legislative committee and the defense and national security bureau, on the cancellation of Law No 34 for the year 1972 related to the protection of the homeland and the citizens' security, and the amendment of Law No 95 for the year 1980 related to the protection of ethics.

The representatives of the opposition in the Assembly praised the government for cancelling these two laws. The Assembly resumes meeting tomorrow morning, Sunday, to discuss the general committee's report with the participation of the members of the bureaus of the legislative and defense and national security committees on extending the Emergency Law for another year.

Emergency Law Extension Approved

NC021550 Cairo MENA in English 1525 GMT Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, Oct 2 (MENA) — The People's Assembly has apporved with a considerable majority the extension of the Emergency Law for another year, as of October 6. The law was enacted two years ago in the aftermath of the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Deputies of the opposition Labor and Liberal Parties plus two independent members of the Assembly voted no to the extension of the law while one independent member abstained.

The Assembly has now adjourned following its extraordinary session which began Saturday morning.

Earlier today, the Assembly debated a report by the Assembly's General Committee which yesterday approved the draft law proposing the extension of the Emergency Law. During the debates, the usual positions of proponents and opponents of the extension were stated. The first speaker was the leader of the opposition Labor Party Ibrahim Shukri who argued that normal laws were sufficient to deal with any terrorist activities which the Emergency Law are designed to confront. Commenting, Minister of the Interior Hasan Abu Basha reiterated the reasons which motivated the government to request the extension and pledged again that the Emergency Law would only be invoked in dealing with violence and terrorism.

Reportage on Foreign Minister's UN Activities

Meeting With Syria's Khaddam

JN010830 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 1 Oct 83 pp 1, 24

[Text] New York — The *Ar-Ra'y* correspondent here has learned that a long meeting took place here between Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

This surprising development came within the framework of the intensive contacts among the heads of the Arab delegations to the meetings of the UN General Assembly which revolved around the means to clear the Arab atmosphere, especially the relations between Damascus and Baghdad, in preparation for the coming Arab summit conference which is scheduled to convene in Riyadh.

It has been learned that the meeting between 'Aziz and Khaddam took place at the residence of one of the Arab delegations. The meeting dealt with the current Arab situation with emphasis on the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Lebanon crisis.

Arab diplomatic sources told *Ar-Ra'y* here that it is not unlikely that this important meeting will be a prelude to further contacts which will discuss in particular the resumption of the Iraqi oil flow via the Syrian territories and Damascus' stance on the war launched by Tehran against fraternal Iraq.

The diplomatic sources said that the 'Aziz-Khaddam meeting was a subject of interest and satisfaction to the Arab, Islamic, and nonaligned countries' delegations participating in the meetings of the UN General Assembly.

Meeting With PRC Counterpart

JN021647 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The Iraqi official explained to the Chinese minister the details and developments of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, affirming Iraq's readiness to reach a peaceful solution to end the war with Iran. The Chinese minister expressed his understanding and appreciation of the Iraqi stand in calling for peace and affirmed his country's readiness to back the Iraqi stand.

The Chinese minister invited his Iraqi counterpart to visit China at a date to be fixed later.

Meeting With Gandhi, Others

JN301443 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here last night with the Turkish, Brazilian, Bangladesh, Beninese, Polish, and Italian foriegn ministers.

The INA correspondent in New York has learned that Tariq 'Aziz' meetings with these foreign ministers dealt with the developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, Iraq's persistentefforts to end it, and its response to all the international and regional initiatives to achieve this objective. Tariq 'Aziz also met with Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and the Nonaligned Movement's current chairman, who is also attending the 38th UN General Assembly session.

Tariq 'Aziz explained Iraq's stand on the dispute with Iran and its efforts to end this dispute through peaceful means. He also stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement's role on the international level and emphasized the hopes Iraq pins on the Nonaligned Movement's principles.

Further Meetings

JN301710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (INA) — Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met here today with the foreign ministers of the United States, Belgium, Sri Lanka, Romania, and Hungary.

The discussions during the meetings dealt with the issues on the working agenda of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly as well as Iraq's relations with each of these countries.

Tariq 'Aziz will attend a meeting of the Jerusalem committee to be held under Moroccan King Hassan II.

Speech to General Assembly

JN301010 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0710 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text of speech by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at the 38th UN General Assembly session on 29 September — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Mr President, allow me first of all to congratulate you for shouldering this responsibility. I am confident that you will conduct the affairs of this session with complete success. We are ready to cooperate with you in rendering the work of this session a success and in strengthening the UN role in settling international problems and solidifying the bases of peace worldwide.

Mr President, Iraqi representatives at meetings like these rarely used to begin their speeches by dealing with an issue which concerns Iraq alone because Iraq has been and continues to be seriously and sincerely interested in major issues in its region and in international issues which have far-reaching dimensions. Our country's delegations used to devote their attention to issues which serve mankind's causes of liberation, progress, and security. But the continued aggression to which my country has been subjected for more than 3 years cannot but have priority over the issues which our delegation is interested in outlining and discussing during this session.

We meet in this hall for the fourth time since 1980 while the war continues and the ruling regime in Tehran continues to insist on

expanding and prolonging this war and on carrying out its designsof aggression and expansion. You are not listening to the deliberations on this dispute for the first time, whether within the framework of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the ICO, or on a bilateral level. There has been some ambiguity over the circumstances which ignited this war. On many previous occasions, you were briefed by our delegation and the delegation of the other party on many arguments and statements in this respect. Iraq, however, out of belief in the justness of its cause and the soundness of its stand, has settled the matter. Iraq has called on the international community to carry out arbitration on this issue. We submitted this proposal to the Islamic Good Offices Committee and to the Nonaligned Movement and reiterated it at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference which convened in New Delhi. We are now reiterating it from the UN rostrum.

Iraq proposes the formation of a neutral arbitration committee to define which party began the aggression and the war, and which party must assume the responsibility for prolonging this war, as well as the responsibility for all the human and material losses which have resulted from this war. Iraq is ready to accept the findings of such an arbitration. If the other party has the courage to reveal the truth in an objective manner, we invite it to accept this just, balanced, and practical proposal. We hope that the UN General Assembly will support this proposal and will assign the secretary general, who is entrusted to carry out peace efforts by the UN Security Council, to implement it.

If this is the sound and logical solution to this problem, I believe that no one in this hall ignores the well-known fact that the ruling regime in Tehran is the one which refuses to halt the war and insists on prolonging it.

Iraq has accepted the initiatives which have been calling for anend to the war since 28 September 1980, when it unhesitatingly accepted UN Security Council Resolution No 479. Iraq has also accepted all the initiatives of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, has responded to the Nonaligned Movement's initiatives, and has itself submitted many initiatives for halting the fighting during religious occasions in an attempt to create a suitable atmosphere for ending the war. Iraq also proposed the conclusion of an agreement with Iran to guarantee that cities, villages, and civilian establishments would not be shelled to protect lives and properties.

In all these initiatives and during all the deliberations, Iraq never set any preconditions. Iraq has always expressed its readiness to cease fire and its desire to establish a lasting peace between it and its neighbor on the basis of the principles of the [UN] Charter, mutual respect, and noninterference in domestic affairs.

You all know the stands of the ruling regime in Iran. This regime has acquired a dishonest reputation for being the only party in the world which rejects the UN Security Council resolutions on a cease-fire. This regime has also come to have a bad reputation in view of its insistence on pursuing the war, occupying Iraqi territories, and changing the system of government in Iraq and in the other countries in the region.

I would like here to draw the attention of the respected members to the clear contradiction which exists between the speeches and statements of the representatives of the Iranian regime on international rostrums and the statements of the real officials in Iran. Any talk in this hall will not be honest and serious if it is not coupled with official and real stands by the governments.

These are the real and official stands which the Iranian regime adopts and not the talk, which contains many falsehoods, which takesplace at international meetings and conferences with the purpose of deceiving world public opinion and avoiding pressures.

Mr President, the history of the ruling clique in Iran is replete with attempts to carry out blackmail. In recent weeks, Iran resorted to another attempt at blackmail when it launched threats to close the Hormuz Strait and prevent the Arab Gulf countries from exporting their oil. By pursuing its armed aggression against my country, the Iranian regime has deprived Iraq of the possibilities of exporting oil and carrying out free trade in the Gulf region. This is a blatant threat to Iraq's vital interests. Iraq will not remain idle in the face of these threats. Iraq will not give in to the Iranian blackmail. I am fully confident that the countries of the region, which are proud of their dignity and independence, also will not give in to this cheap blackmail. They have the appropriate means for confronting this threat. However, it is very strange that some international quarters are dealing with this cheap blackmail as if it were a normal affair and are seeking to adopt stands, which if realized, will encourage the aggressor to pursue its aggression and blackmail.

We want to explicitly clarify our stand. We are not ready to live under the threat of blackmail from the ruling regime in Tehran on the one hand, and the threat of blackmail from the ruling regime in Tel Aviv, on the other. Our people possess the will, the dignity, and the power which enables them to confront this blackmail. The aggressors must understand that their aggressions will inevitably cost them a lot.

Iraq has always been concerned about establishing peace and security in its region and removing this region from the influence of foreign parties. Our stand is clear and explicit. It is necessary, however, to emphasize that security, stability, and prosperity must include everyone and that everyone must shoulder the responsibility of achieving it. One party must not shoulder all the responsibility while the others flout security, stability, and interests. Such a stand, if adopted by some parties, would be a very anomalous stand. Iraq certainly will not accept such a stand.

Iraq is ready to discuss in a joint and responsible manner the means for achieving security, stability and prosperity in the countries of the region and in the world at large. Iraq is ready to do so on the condition that it obtains its legitimate share of security, stability, and prosperity and is not required to pay the price alone.

Mr President, within the context of the search for guaranteeing security, stability in the Arab Gulf region — a vital region which is of interest to many countries — on 7 June 1983, through its President, Saddam Husayn, Iraq called for the conclusion of an agreement between Iraq and Iran to put an end to all forms of

war operations in the entire Gulf region. This responsible proposal would greatly benefit the two parties to the dispute. It would also eliminate a large part of the tension and the anxiety which prevails in the countries of the region, and would secure the continued flow of oil and free trade in the Arab Gulf. This proposal would also contribute to tackling the pollution problems in the Gulf. Efforts must be made with the ruling regime in Tehran, and pressure must be brought to bear on it to have it accept this balanced, responsible, and practical proposal.

I hope that this proposal will be accepted or that the secretary general will take the necessary measures to implement it in the manner which he deems fit. My government is ready to assist him in a sincere and serious manner. We, however, must stress in this respect that tackling these matters must not be at the expense of the efforts which are required to halt the war. The international community, particularly the United Nations, has a direct responsibility for halting this war. Special responsibility rests on the shoulders of the countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council and whose unique status in the Security Council places on them additional responsibilities for safeguarding world peace and security.

All these parties are responsible for convincing Iran, nay of forcing it, to halt the war which has lasted so long and which is posing a threat to the entire region. We say this while we are very well aware of the details of the efforts and the attempts which have been made to halt the war. We frankly say that these efforts were not sufficient and that some were not as serious as they should have been. Some of these efforts were made merely to avoid censure and to appear as if one was exerting efforts without really intending to shoulder the required responsibility and even the necessary sacrifices for halting this destructive and dangerous war. I would like to point out that all these efforts have been frozen for a long time. We would also like to emphasize that there are schemes for prolonging the war in order to achieve selfish benefits and implement suspect scenarios in our region. We are aware of all these schemes and know who is responsible for them. We advise the perpetrators to desist from these schemes. We also tell them frankly that we shall not remain idle and will not become prey to deceit and falsehoods. We have the necessary means to defend our security and sovereignty and our people have an iron will and inexhaustible capabilities and resources with which to defend themselves, their dignity, and their sovereignty and make the enemy understand that his continued aggression will cost him a lot.

Mr President, besides the aggression to which my country is being subjected at the hands of the Iranian regime, the Arab nation and the Palestinian people are being subjected to the Zionist aggression which has been underway for the past decades. The ruling regime in Tel Aviv is a regime based on racism, expansion, and aggression. It is a regime which scorns international laws and impudently rejects the implementation of the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. It also imposes on the region a policy of terror, expansion, and destruction.

This fascist regime adopts a strange security policy which is contrary to all principles respected by the international community and to all human laws and norms. This regime does not hesitate to occupy other peoples's territories and raids the neighborly countries under the pretext of protecting its security. All this takes place while the entire world knows that this regimeis the one which threatened and is still threatening the region's security and stability.

Iraq was exposed to a blatant aggression on 7 June 1981 when this fascist regime struck at the nuclear installations, which are only used for peaceful purposes, taking advantage of the circumstances of the hostile war launched by its colleague in planning and perpetration —the Tehran regime. If a number of countries in this region or elsewhere followed this Israeli security theory and the theories of the Tehran rulers who give themselves the right to expand and change regimes, we can imagine the confusion and the lack of security and stability which would dominate the entire world.

These theories and practices must be resisted strongly and with all means. We call on all the countries of the world to resist these careless practices, and we call on the United States particularly to stop its military and financial aid as well as its political cover for the Zionist aggressors. The entire world knows that were it not for the complete U.S. support for this regime, this regime could not continue its aggression. We hope that the United States will not be an accomplice in the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, but its political cover and continuing support for the aggressors make it, practically, a potent accomplice.

The U.S. boycott of the international conference on Palestine, which was recently held in Geneva, emphasizes U.S. participation with the Zionists in denying the Palestinian people's rights, while the declaration issued by the Geneva conference has clearly shown the international community's acknowledgment of these rights. The working program adopted by the conference sets up the correct principles for dealing with this issue.

We call on all countries in this organization to exert their efforts to support the Geneva declaration and implement the conference recommendations in order to establish peace and stability in the region. We also call on the Western countries, in particular the Western ones which deal with the Tel Aviv regime on bilateral or multinational levels, to reconsider the ethical value of these dealings, especially on the military and economic levels and the legal bases on which they stand.

At a time when these countries declare that they do not politically and legally recognize the Zionist entity's annexation of the occupied Arab territories, they deal with that entity in the economic, commercial, and financial spheres as if it is a normal entity which has not seized other people's territories by force and utilized their natural resources illegally.

Dealing with Tel Aviv so naturally only encourages the aggressor to continue its acquisition of lands by force and constitutes an acceptance of the fait accompli imposed by this policy.

These stances cannot be interpreted on the basis of balance or neutrality. When the aggressor insists on aggression and refuses to listen to the international community's opinion on achieving justice and peace, the policy of extending aid to it and dealing with it in a way which will enable it to continue its aggression

and carelessness will not be in the interest of neutrality, objectivity, or balance.

We must recall here the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council on the Zionist entity's annexation of Arab Jerusalem and their considering Arab Jerusalem the Zionist entity's capital. Any country which decides to transfer its embassy to Arab Jerusalem will not only be encouraging the Zionist entity in pursuing its policy of aggression, but will be participating with it in this aggression.

Iraq strongly supports the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to regain their legitimate rights to their homeland, Palestine. We also fully support the PLO, in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The stands of some countries, including thatofthe United States, of not recognizing the PLO and not dealing with it as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative, are stands that are completely biased in favor of the Zionist aggressors —stands that conflict with tangible facts in our region and the world at large. Such stands are not at all legally justified. Those who really care for justice and peace in our region and the world should give up these odd stands, admit facts, and deal with legitimacy.

The PLO was exposed to an attempt at political and physical liquidation. More than 1 year ago, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon took place with the aim of liquidating the PLO and killing the Palestinian Arab people. Filthy massacres supervised and implemented by the leaders of the ruling regime in Tel Aviv and their armed forces were committed against these people. The acts of organized terrorism are escalating in the West Bank against the Palestinian people in an attempt to evacuate them from the land of their fathers and grandfathers. The Tel Aviv rulers are continuing their plans to establish settlements in the usurped Arab territories. This colonialist plan must be stopped at once. We are greatly surprised at the U.S. stands which provideexcuses for this colonialist plan, which conflicts with all international laws, human rights, and UN resolutions. It is time for the international community not only to condemn this policy and its consequences, but also to adopt the measures stated in the [UN] Charter in order to confront this colonialist plan and counter the [word indistinct] policies which the Tel Aviv rulers are implementing against the Palestinian Arab people.

It goes without saying that Iraq's unwavering stand is represented in supporting the PLO and its leadership. Iraq rejects and condemns any attempt to weaken or fragment the PLO, impose trusteeship on it, or rob it of its political will. Such policies, regardless of their justifications, can only serve the Zionist plan to liquidate the PLO and deprive the Palestinian Arab people of their ability to express themselves through militant or political methods.

Today the Tel Aviv rulers are continuing to implement their plan to establish greater Israel. Now they are stationed in Lebanon —this small and weak Arab country. They are working to cut off part of its land. The redeployment of the Zionist forces in Lebanon is only a transparent attempt to maintain the Zionist occupation of important parts of Lebanese territory as a step toward the annexation of these parts to their fascist, expansionist regime.

Since the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the United Nations has adopted several resolutions stipulating a complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Lebanese territories. However, the Tel Aviv rulers, through their well-known lack of respect for this organization and international will, refused to yield to these resolutions and continued their occupation of considerable parts of Lebanon. We now call for the need to heed principles and implement the UN resolutions on maintaining Lebanon's unity and sovereignty. Any side should be prevented from partitioning Lebanon by imposing a fait accompli or by making concessions or reciprocal benefits to expand at the expense of this small peaceful country. Iraq emphasizes its full solidarity with the Lebanese people for the sake of preserving this country's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the imposition of its independent will to adopt its own decisions. Iraq will do all that is possible, particularly within the Arab framework, to help Lebanon and its people achieve this.

General Command Issues Communiques on Operations

Communique No 1,233

JN301632 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,233 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their activities against the forces of expansion and aggression so that capable Iraq will remain strong and mighty and its people kept away from evil and harm. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A force belonging to our forward units raided an enemy group opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and clashed with the enemy with all types of weapons, killing 15, wounding others, and destroying one weapons emplacement.

2. Today our bold Air Force aircraft attacked enemy concentrations and other military targets deep inside Iranian territory in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting massive losses on enemy weapons and equipment. All our fighter planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One of our combat patrols carried out an operation against the enemy positions opposite our units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing two enemy troops and forcing the rest to leave their positions and flee. The enemy also sustained three killed and one infantry position destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

4. Our forward units opened artillery fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions east of Basra, killing three and destroying one observation tower and one weapons emplacement whose occupants were killed.

5. Fleeing the evils and oppression of the Iranian ruling regime, fresh groups of Iranians sought refuge with our forward units in

the Maysan sector yesterday. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. Today the artillery of the rancorous and criminal Khomeyniite enemy continued its intermittent shelling of the steadfast town of Mandali and its suburbs. The savage shelling killed one girl, wounded five of her brothers and sisters, demolished three houses, hit three cars, and damaged and set fire to some civilian establishments and orchards.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 September 1983

Communique No 1,234

JN011729 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,234 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 1 October 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The valiant Iraqi soldiers continue to protect the sovereignty of Iraq and its sacred soil and are inflicting on the tyrant enemy heavy losses in life and equipment. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our able aircraft today continued their successful raids and daring attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting on them heavy losses in life and equipment. All our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy troop concentrations opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing seven and destroying one self-propelled gun, one vehicle, one infantry position, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post.

3. One of our combat patrols attacked enemy forward positions opposite our units' positions east of Basra, silencing and destroying three enemy machinegun positions whose occupants were killed. Three Iranians were also killed in another area in the same sector and one small boat was destroyed and sunk and its occupants killed.

4. Two enemy infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed in the Maysan sector.

5. The evil Khomeyniite regime today shelled Basra and its suburbs and (Shandri) in Sayyid Sadiq, damaging several civilian installations in them.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1983

Communique No 1,235

JN021719 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,235 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 October 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our brave people and Armed Forces are continuing their just fighting in the battles of heroism and honor against the forces of evil and aggression ruling in Iran. The results of the war operations at the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. An enemy patrol attempted to approach our forward positions in the northern sector of the front, but our units pounded it with various weapons, killing six and wounding others. The rest of the patrol fled, leaving behind some of their equipment which was captured by our units.

2. Formations of our Air Force planes today raided enemy positions, troop assembly points, and concentrations in the central sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits and setting fire to a number of enemy positions, gun emplacements, and equipment. All our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. In the area east of Basra, one of our combat patrol units attacked the enemy positions opposite our forward units, setting these positions and a number of hardware stockpiles on fire.

4. One was killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the central sector of the front.

5. One was killed in the Maysan sector.

6. The artillery of the spiteful Khomeyniite regime today shelled Basra and its suburbs, damaging a number of its civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 October 1983.

National Assembly Group Leaves for IPU Meeting

JN301316 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A National Assembly delegation headed by Sa'd Qasim Hamudi, Arab and International Relations Committee member, left Baghdad for Seoul this morning to participate in the 70th IPU conference which will begin there next Tuesday.

In a statement to INA, Sa'd Qasim Hamudi said the Iraqi delegation has presented to the conference a draft resolution on the Iraqi-Iranian war which emphasizes the need to stop the war immediately and to settle it through negotiations and peaceful means. The draft resolution points out Iraq's positive response to all international and Arab efforts for peace and calls on Iran to end the fighting.

King Husayn Briefs Cabinet on Recent Tour

JN021757 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today presided over a meeting to brief the Cabinet on the results of his recent tour of a number of friendly Asian countries and on his majesty's talks with leaders there on the Palestine question, the Lebanese problem, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and a number of international issues of common interest. His Majesty King Husayn also briefed the Cabinet on the results of his talks with the leaders on Jordan's relations with these countries as well as means to promote them. His majesty stressed the need to follow up the results of these talks with the officials so that they are transformed into agreements that will coordinate our relations and secure the best possible results.

During the session, which lasted 3 hours, His Majesty King Husayn was also briefed by the ministers on the progress of work in a number of public issues. He issued his instructions and stressed the importance of the social and behavioral aspects in Jordanian life in light of the economic and material developments in Jordan during the last decade.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran briefed his majesty on the government's work last month, including a review of the method that has been adopted in preparing the general budget so that it meets the requirements in various areas. Badran called for linking the available allocations to the needs of the local society and to make the administrative governors participate in determining the priorities of these needs.

Royal Hashemite Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi and Court Minister 'Amir Khammash also attended the meeting.

Ambassador in FRG Comments on Relations

JN021447 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Amman, 2 Oct (PETRA) — Jordanian Ambassador in the FRG Ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf has said that an effective European role can greatly contribute to forcing Israel to implement UN resolutions pertaining to the Middle East problem. He also said that it can end the continued Judaization process in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and the persecution of the Arab citizens under occupation.

On the occasion of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's forthcoming visit to Jordan on Wednesday, Sharaf told the PETRA correspondent that the FRG's role in Europe and the EC is an important one. He also praised bilateral relations, pointing out that the FRG contributed to several economic projects in Jordan. He also expressed hope that relations between the two countries will be developed and promoted in the service of the two friendly countries.

Badran Receives ROK Construction Minister

JN021230 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office this morning South Korean Minister of Construction Kim Chong-ho. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations, especially economic relations, and means to promote them.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Public Works 'Awni al-Masri and the South Korean ambassador in Amman.

Minister Leaves 2 Oct

JN021506 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Amman, 2 Oct (PETRA) — South Korean Minister of Construction Kim Chong-ho left Amman today for Baghdad after a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with a number of senior Jordanian officials to discuss economic cooperation between Jordan and South Korea. In a statement to PETRA, the guest minister expressed his appreciation to the Jordanian Government and his admiration for the achievements the Jordanian people have realized in the various fields under His Majesty King Husayn. He also asserted the South Korean Government's concern about promoting the friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries.

Romanian Prime Minister To Visit in October

JN010825 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Amman — A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated the following: At the invitation of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu will visit Jordan during the first half of this month.

Briefs

Credentials of New Ambassadors — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, today received at the Royal Hashemite Court the credentials of Spanish Ambassador (Don Emilio Menendez Delval), SFRY Ambassador Todor Bojadzez-Zeievski, and Belgian Ambassador (Andre Saurin). [Excerpt] [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Sep 83 JN]

Foreign Minister Delivers Speech to UN 30 September
NC010830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0003 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Speech delivered by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim at 30 September UN General Assembly session — live in English]

[Text] Mr President: Before I start, I wish to thank all heads of delegations who spoke with sympathy and with concern for my country, Lebanon. I sincerely hope that a reunited and reinvigorated Lebanon will pronounce the great causes to which we all contribute.

Mr President, I am pleased to congratulate you on your election to the presidency of the 38th Session of the General Assembly. My congratulations to you acquire special significance in view of the close relations existing between our two countries and the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation that characterize relations between Latin America and Lebanon.

I wish to express appreciation to your predecessor, His Excellency Mr Imre Hollai for the [word indistinct] manner in which he presided over the 37th session. I also wish to pay warm tribute to the secretary general, His Excellency Mr Perez de Cuellar for his dedicated work on behalf of peace. His true vision of the international community and of the United Nations peacemaking and peacekeeping capabilities, his human and diplomatic qualities, and the competent way in which he does the work of our organization are all worthy of our highest esteem.

My delegation has carefully studied the report of the secretary general of the United Nations on the work of the organization. We express our support for the valuable comments and observations contained in this report, especially those relating to the endeavors which aim at enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council and strengthening the UN peacekeeping operations, whose mission and objectives are passed by the Security Council.

My delegation supports specifically the secretary general's proposal to dispatch [words indistinct] missions to the areas of tension to prevent possible conflict which could endanger international peace and security.

Mr President, our agenda this year is replete with increasingly complex and still unresolved problems affecting international peace. Lebanon, a founding member of the United Nations, and a nation sensitive to the problems of other nations, finds itself once more in the vortex of the storm. We are therefore compelled to focus on our own problems, since it is the very existence of our nation that is in danger.

One year ago, His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil stated from this same rostrum that we have had enough — enough of bloodshed, enough of destruction, enough of dislocation and disperse. We have paid the high price of war. We should not pay an additional price for peace. As a member of the United Nations we want our rights to be restored to us. This appeal of yesterday is still our appeal of today, for we Lebanese desperately need peace and security with freedom and justice. Furthermore, it is our right — indeed our responsibility — to explain our case to you and to absolve ourselves before the court of history, lest a misunderstanding of the Lebanese problem usher the region into a war that could threaten the existing order in the globally equivocal Middle East.

There is a great deal of ideological propaganda that insists that Lebanon will always be in turmoil, that Lebanon can never contribute to a civilized and purposeful world. Those who maintain these absurdities see their interests best served in conflict and confrontation. They would see [words indistinct] in society as civilized, democratic, and peace-loving nations. They insist that Lebanon will always remain [word indistinct], hoping thereby to dissuade the United Nations from exercising its peaceful role or friendly powers from extending a sympathetic helping hand.

In the face of this propaganda and 8 years of bloodshed, economic ruin, and foreign intervention of every sort, it is proof of our inevitable viability as a nation that no Lebanese faction has ever entertained the idea of partition or secession. The Lebanese people are absolutely committed to a unified and independent Lebanon. What the Lebanese people [words indistinct] in democratic government, unique in the Arab world. Until war broke out, Lebanon was the cultural and economic capital of the Middle East, the meeting place of the Arab and Western intellectuals, the center for international banking and trade, and [words indistinct] example of successful, peaceful, democratic government.

In 1975, as the society of civilized states looked on, this young democracy succumbed to a host of Arab-Israeli, inter-Arab, and East-West tension. To be sure, Lebanon, like other heterogeis that it can resolve these tensions peacefully, unlike other forms We stand before the world, asking for an opportunity to be left to ourselves, in order to allow our democratic ways to resolve the tensions in our nation. This request is in no way utopian or unreasonable. For many of the oldest and most stable member-states of this organization [word indistinct] even in America, have experienced similarly tumultuous and dangerous periods in their past as they formed heterodual [as heard] population into a unified modern nation state. Thus, in addition to our courage, determination, and faith, historical precedence is on our side.

In Lebanon, a pluralistic society is attempting to reach mature nationhood. The controls of religions and confessions [as heard] are easily defined in order to conform to the requirements of the Lebanese state. The political [word indistinct] of a traditional society is adjusting to the realities of superpower conflict, [word indistinct] ideologies, supranational mass movements, and modern military thrusts. In one way the problems of Lebanon are the problems of most Third World nations. And to understand and successfully [word indistinct] the problems of Lebanon is to avert similar and [words indstinct] conflicts in the Third World of the next 3 decades.

Lebanon today finds itself occupied by three regular armies and by surrogate fighting forces attached to these armies. Israel occupies about one-third of Lebanese territory. In the area under its control, it raises local armies and militias. It trains them, equips them, and provides them with logistical support. Israel claims to the world that it understands Lebanon and wants to save it, and yet it proceeds to act in a manner that will lead to its destruction.

To the Jewish people who have tasted the bitter pill of persecution, we now proclaim from this international forum. Let your actions match you words. You wanted security for your northern frontiers, you have gotten this security in the proposed agreement and in light of emerging political facts, we urge Israel to reconsider the obstacles which make the implementation of the agreement difficult.

Syria effectively controls about one-half of Lebanese territory. Its Army no longer enjoys the legitimate umbrella that the Lebanese Government had provided since 1976. No one will deny that Syrian forces had played in the past a balancing role in the region's international conflict fought on Lebanese territory. But this is no longer the case. The prolongation of Syrian military presence in Lebanon is likely to exacerbate relations between Lebanon and Syria and works to the disadvantage of both. In the Syrian-held territory of Lebanon, Palestinians, Iranians, Libyans, and a number of local organizations armed and directed by the Syrians have been pitted against the forces of the legitimately constituted government.

Surely, Syria and Lebanon have many inseparable interests, some of which have increased [word indistinct] in the past 7 years. Clearly the relations between Lebanon and Syria were and are predestined to the [word indistinct] closer than any other such relations between Lebanon and any other country in the Middle East. Lebanon has made abundantly clear that it intends to cultivate these relations, to address our common interests, and to work with Syria in the promotion of ideals which the peoples of the two countries share. Now Lebanon calls upon Syria to extend a helping hand, to give meaning and substance to the bond of brotherhood that ties the Arab states together.

We expect Syria to withdraw its forces in a manner that will promote Lebanon's sovereignty while at the same time addressing Syria's security concerns. Palestinian fighters in Lebanon are now based near Tripoli in the north and near Ba'labak in the east. They together with other elements and some local militias, supported by external forces, were directly involved in fighting the Lebanese Army and in preventing it from extending its authority in the area recently evacuated by the Israelis.

Since 1970, Lebanon has been the base for PLO military actions against Israel — actions which led to successive air raids by Israel, two invasions of Lebanon in 1978 and 1982, [words indistinct] of which led to Israeli occupation of south Lebanon. The Lebanese, more than any other people in the Arab world, gave the Palestinians the opportunity to experiment with all sorts of methodologies to reclaim their legitimate rights. If they have failed to [word indistinct], it is not for lack of goodwill on the part of Lebanon.

Now, however, neither Lebanon nor the Palestinians wish to perpetuate a tragedy which may not only translate itself into havoc for the Lebanese, but also for the Palestinian civilian population in Lebanon as well. We therefore call on the PLO to reciprocate the goodwill they have enjoyed from the Lebanese by withdrawing their fighters as their leaders had agreed to do.

To the Palestinians whose presence in Lebanon is legal, we recommit ourselves to [words indistinct] and reaffirm that they will enjoy all rights and privileges provided them by law. They must be able to resume a normal and secure life unequaled in its freedom and in its cultural implications in any other country of the Middle East.

Thus, the Lebanon [words indistinct] proclaims to your Assembly in word and deed its readiness to accommodate what these forces claim equitable, fair, and best to them. We are ready to [words indistinct] holding on [word indistinct] to what is our own, and [words indistinct] what others claim to be their interest [words indistinct].

From our juridical rights under the UN Charter, under international law, and under the norms of civilized existence, we feel justified to call upon the moral conscience of mankind, represented in your Assembly, to save this valiant and beleaguered democracy. How much more can the people bear? Over 100,000 dead; 500,000 displaced and homeless; more than 200,000 expatriated; tens of thousands maimed or otherwise permanently [word indistinct]; historic cities and sites leveled, destroyed, and looted; [word indistinct] villages burned or razed to the ground; [words indistinct] mountain tops, once the home of ancient gods, and more recently the [words indistinct] have become the house for artillery pieces, raining fire, ruin, destruction, and death on a peaceful civilian population and on a government which is attempting, against heavy odds, a herculean task of [word indistinct] the right, the just, the fair, and [words indistinct] that are Lebanon.

Lebanon, because of its pluralistic society, its democratic form of government, and its geographic location has become the center of conflicting policies in th region. Lebanon is, in fact, reaping the fruit of all that has gone wrong in the Middle East. In Middle East politics in the past 50 years, [words indistinct] to acquire legitimate status in a fluctuating order of Middle East politics. To allow Lebanon to flounder in its present course is to aggravate the conflicts in the region and to export them beyond this frontier into Syria, Iraq, and the Gulf states which are also, like Lebanon, mixed societies whose elements could be ignited by the fires of ideological passion.

Palestinian refugees [word indistinct] Lebanon in the wake of the establishment of Israel. And in time, the refugees became fighters, challenging not only Israel but the very liberal Lebanese order that allowed them to [word indistinct]. Syria in its confrontation with Israel has become highly militarized and [words indistinct] with Lebanon's liberal regime. Revolutionary Arab states exploited Lebanon's pluralistic structure and encouraged the rise of movements objectives which in conflict with the broad base consensus on which the Lebanese pluralistic democratic order is based. While others were busy mobilizing masses, building armies, and concentrating power in ruling [word indistinct], the Lebanese were concentrating on peace, excelling in trade and finance, in education and health, and fine things in life. Perhaps in all this we underestimated the necessity of building a strong state, strong institutions, and a strong national army. Lebanon's sin is [words indistinct] in that it was too free in a region where freedom was not appreciated, too liberal in a region known for its powerful regimes, and too permissive [words indistinct] that openly sought to undermine the very system that nurtured them.

It is [words indistinct], it will continue to cherish freedom, but shall not permit it to deteriote into anarchy. It shall continue to uphold liberal pluralistic values, but not at the expense of a strong and vibrant nation state. It shall tolerate, indeed cultivate, diversity of [word indistinct] and organizations, but within the clear-cut confines of the unity of the people and the unity of governmental institutions.

Lebanon's war is a regional war with international dimension. The different communities of Lebanon were forced by political and military facts [word indistinct] about them to take sides. In conflict involving the Israelis, the Palestinians, and the Syrians, virtually no community has allowed [words indistinct] and truly Lebanese. Only after the battle had raged for some time did the Lebanese begin to realize what was actually happening on their land. When the realization was conclusive, they rallied to the cause of Lebanon, and tried to extricate it from the web of forces in which it had become entangled. Accordingly, the duly elected parliament, one of the few truly representative parliaments in the Middle East, freely and unanimously elected Amin al-Jumayyil to the presidency. The parliament represents all communities, all regions, all political trends in the country. When Lebanon signed an agreement regarding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, only few members of parliament cast their votes against it. An impressive national consensus exists to end the wars of others on our land, to remove all non-Lebanese forces from the country, and to stand behind the president in his effort to liberate, unite, and develop Lebanon.

A year ago, we asked the Arab summit in Fes, Morocco, to acknowledge Lebanon's decision to remove Israeli, Syrian, and PLO forces from Lebanon. In early spring, we asked the non-aligned summit in New Delhi to support Lebanon's right to get all non-Lebanese forces out of the country. The agreement reached in May between Lebanon and Israel under U.S. sponsorship requires Israel to withdraw fully from Lebanon. Recently, President al-Jumayyil sent letters to President al-Asad and to Mr 'Arafat asking them to withdraw their armed forces from Lebanon. The Security Council has repeatedly affirmed our right to extend our sovereignty throughout our land. Since 1978, the United Nations has maintained UNIFIL in the south — a force which [words indistinct] has upheld Lebanon's legitimate rights in the area, and through cooperation, providing security and hope to the local population.

To the countries contributing to the force, we express our deep gratitude. We are deeply grateful to the United States, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom for their peacekeeping forces in our country and for the support they are giving the government in realizing its great objective. Lebanon must pay special tribute to President Reagan who has wholeheartedly committed himself to helping Lebanon regain its unity, sovereignty, and independence. In the past weeks the efforts of the United States and Saudi Arabia in quiet and intensive diplomacy between Beirut and Damascus have led to a cease-fire, which we hope will end the bloodshed [words indistinct]. We are grateful to the United States and to Saudi Arabia and to their able diplomats who worked [words indistinct] in achieving the cease-fire.

We now look to the United Nations to help us to establish the mechanism that can adequately supervise the cease-fire. We hope that this urgent and humane objective will have the enthusiatic support of all memebrs of this organization. In short, Lebanon's message to you is this: Help us remove all non-Lebanese forces from country, and Lebanon on its own will resolve its tension and resume its valuable position as a contributor toward peace and international prosperity, both cultural and economic.

No doubt, the Middle East is a region fraught with conflicts, but of all the problems of the region, the Lebanese problem is the most crucial, and therefore the most urgent. The Iran-Iraq war poses a danger to the stability of the Gulf. Soviet-American rivalry in the Middle East endangers the delicate international balance of power. The Palestinian problem poses a threat to peace in the Arab East. The Arab-Israeli problem poses a threat to the [words indistinct] in the region. And finally, there is the problem of radical minority movements and the dangers this causes to a stable social order in the area.

If [word indistinct] and diplomacy can succeed in Lebanon, then this success will [words indistinct] and go on to resolve other problems. If Lebanon falls, every society from Morocco in the west to the Gulf states in the east will be threatened. No, the world looks on as the battle between order and anarchy rages. Every regime in the region fearfully awaits its outcome. If there are crises, whose consequences spell the beginning of the end of an era, the Lebanese crisis is up in front. [words indistinct]

Lebanon is doing the impossible within the limits of the means at its disposal. The government exercises effective control over barely 15 percent of the territory. And yet the people, irespective of the force that exercises control over them, are overwhelmingly with the government. President al-Jumayyil has called again and again on all leaders in the opposition to join the dialogue that will eastablish the principles on which the new Lebanon will be founded. Now a dialogue committee has been established and efforts are underway to convene it as soon as possible. The stage has been set for the formation of a government of national unity and the opposition has been invited to participate in it.

We have in the past year built an Army committed to the impartial defense of the entire Lebanese territory, an Army of all the people, for all the people. The cohesion of the Army in the past month is a reflection of the cohesion that holds Lebanese society together, irrespective of [words indistinct] exploited by outsiders. We have given peace and order to the city of Beirut, the only area exclusively under government authority. Where the government [words indistinct], the different communities live in peace as one family and no one looks askance at his neighbor.

In speaking to you about Lebanon, I am speaking of a subject not unfamiliar to you. For over 100 years, Lebanese have been emigrating to the Far East, to southeast Asia, to Australia and New Zealand, to Africa and to the Americas, and more recently to Europe and to the Gulf states. Ambitious and daring Lebanese have been responsible for great intellectual, artistic, and developmental achievements in the new lands that they have made their home. In most of the countries in this Assembly, Lebanese hold key positions in government, education, and business. They left their native country in search of a dream, the dream of excelling and of giving [words indistinct], more, much more than

they had themselves. [words indistinct] of the dreams of the Lebanese today in the tortured land of Lebanon. They are simple dreams. Most of you would be surprised that they are called dreams at all. The Lebanese dream of [words indistinct]. They dream of returning to their cities, to their towns, to their villages. They dream of opening their shops in the morning and closing them in the evening. They dream of harvesting their crops, of sending their children to school, and of welcoming them home in the evening. They dream of peaceful walks to the village spring. They dream of gathering as the sun goes down and recounting ordinary stories and ordinary events in an ordinary life. They dream of what others take for granted.

Mr President, honorable delegates and representatives. I bring with me the aspirations of a beleagured people. I carry in my voice the voice of tens of thousands of men, women, and children who have lost their lives in a mericless international conflict. What I ask of the international community assembled in this hall is to help the Lebanese nation secure the normal, the minimum ambitions of national existence. The Lebanese people themselves are anxious to achieve the rest. The Lebanese people are a capable, inventive, and industrious people. They [words indistinct] and conflicts, but they want a stronger and deeper national entity out of the suffering that they have endured. We like to see that we are not alone in this [word indistinct]. And we look to our brothers in the society of nations for encouragement, assistance, and support. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

Elie Salim Says Soviets Reject UN Observers

NC012044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has emphasized that Washington's stand is firm with regard to supporting the government in Lebanon to establish its complete sovereignty over all the Lebanese territories, adding that this stand will not change.

In a telephone conversation with Lebanese television, Minister Salim said on his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz yesterday: We had a general discussion on U.S.-Lebanese relations. The question of the Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian forces' withdrawal was given top priority in the discussions and this question was stressed despite the other issues. The discussions also dealt with the task of U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and his assistant Fairbanks in the coming weeks as well as with the broad lines of their agenda.

Minister Salim added: We discussed the details of the cease-fire and the start of the national dialogue. We also reviewed how the United States and Saudi Arabia can contribute to consolidating the cease-fire and supervising it in an effective manner. We agreed to hold further meetings with Secretary Shultz in Washington before we return to Beirut.

Minister Salim said: I met with the Soviet ambassador at the United Nations. The ambassador reiterated Moscow's stand of support for Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity but he notified me of his government's refusal to have the United Nations supervise the cease-fire.

On his contacts at the United Nations, Minister Salim said that he met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi who briefed him on the Arab efforts he is making to have international observers supervise the cease-fire and on the contacts he plans to make to reconcile the Arab views on the Lebanese issue. Minister Salim said that he also met with his Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in the presence of Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and that they assessed the cease-fire agreement and the contacts made with Damascus following the agreement in addition to the next steps regarding the national dialogue.

Junblatt, Nabih Birri Hold Press Conferences

NC011842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt held a press conference in Al-Mukhtarah today during which he said that he is prepared to go to any secure place to participate in the National Dialogue Conference. However, he repeated his rejection of the presence of UN or multinational force observers. He regarded the removal of roadblocks from the coastal road in the direction of the south and the reopening of the roads leading to the airport as positive steps.

Meanwhile, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri also held a press conference during which he emphasized that the security committee has made tangible steps toward consolidating the cease-fire by reopening Beirut Airport. However, he expressed regret that certain decisions adopted by the committee have not been implemented.

On starting the dialogue, Nabih Birri said that there are indications that the dialogue process will attain its target. These indications include the abidance by the cease-fire without observation. He pointed out that intensive contacts are now underway to fix the venue and date for starting the dialogue. He expected the first meeting to be held outside Lebanon for security and fundamental considerations. He said that [word indistinct] presence of international observers, but under the supervisions of the Security Committee and not the United Nations for fear of Cypriotization.

Junblatt Attacks 'Arafat

JN011954 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the opposition in the Lebanese Ash-Shuf area, has attacked Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and accused him of sending Palestinian fedayeen to Ash-Shuf to participate in the fighting without obtaining his permission. Junblatt said that these fedayeen came to the mountain area as Lebanese leftists but the Druze expelled most of them and the others will be expelled within a week.

Junblatt added that Yasir 'Arafat has been making embarrassing statements for some time. Junblatt said: I will not accept this. We are aware that 'Arafat is trying to undermine our struggle and I hope that he solves his own problems and leaves us in peace. Junblatt also said that the leftist fighters have left the Ash-Shuf

area and there are only Druze fighters in the area. He added that his fighters are still holding 20 Christian women and children and that he intends to exchange them for 120 Druze hostages that fell into the hands of the Phalangists. He added: We will seek that exchange tomorrow, Sunday, and them we will think of lifting the siege on Dayr al-Qamar. He also said: There are about 3,000 Phalangist fighters in Dayr al-Qamar and they must leave the area after the siege of the city is lifted. He called on President Amin al-Jumayyil to abandon Phalangist policy in order to become a national president of all of Lebanon.

Further on Junblatt Conference

NC012048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Walid Junblatt has admitted that there are armed Palestinians in Ash-Shuf. In a press conference he held in Al-Mukhtarah, he accused Yasir 'Arafat of sending fedayeen to Ash-Shuf without his permission. Junblatt added: The fedayeen came pretending to be leftist Lebanese but the Druze expelled most of them and the rest will be expelled within a week. He said: Yasir 'Arafat's statements are annoying and do not please me. Yasir 'Arafat is undermining our struggle; he must solve his own problems and leave us alone.

By this statement Junblatt is trying to disclaim having any role in the infiltration of the Palestinians into Ash-Shuf. It is known that those who fought at Junblatt's side are now in Ash-Shuf and belong to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and not to Yasir 'Arafat. Junblatt also wants to convince Israel that he is adhering to the pledges he made to it namely, not to permit the Palestinians to be present in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh. It is known that Israel had insisted that Junblatt expel the Palestinians [words indistinct]. Junblatt had in the past denied any Palestinian presence in the mountain.

Junblatt also emphasized that he will demand the resignation of the Army commander, the departure of the Phalangists from Ash-Shuf, and the abolishment of the Lebanese-Israeli accord.

Junblatt Decides To Form Civil Administration

NC012248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2220 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt issued a decision yesterday. The decision which was announced at a press conference held in Bayt ad-Din [as heard] stipulates the formation of a popular body for civil administration in the Ash-Shuf area. Junblatt said that it forms a framework for democratic action particularly in connection with social, economic, cultural and administrative development. He said that the civil administration is formed of a body whose base is built on the idea of a general assembly or general conference for the functionaries of the area and a group of popular committees. It also consists of a higher administrative body that will oversee the activities that will be ratified and it will be aided by a limited body of executors and aides. The names of the committee members have been released.

As soon as this information was received by the responsible authority an emergency meeting was held at the Presidential Palace in B'abda during which the available information on this topic was discussed. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil held intensive contacts which included Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and a number of leaders. Informed sources expect that the government will move in various spheres today, Sunday, to take the necessary measures to confront this new situation.

Government To Confront Decision

NC020816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The Government will today undertake wide-scale activity to adopt the necessary measures to confront Walid Junblatt's decision to establish a popular body for civilian administration in the Ash-Shuf. This decision has been received with objection and surprise. It is feared that this move will lead to Lebanon's partition.

Sham'un, Al-Jumayyil View Move

NC021326 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil held a meeting at his home at noon today with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and [former]President Camille Sham'un to discuss the implications of the step taken by Walid Junblatt — the declaration of a civil administration in the Ash-Shuf — and to assess the stages reached by the current contacts on local, Arab, and international levels.

Earlier, Prime Minister al-Wazzan contacted [former] Prime Minister Salam. Also, Deputy Joseph Skaf held contacts with President al-Jumayyil, Al-Wazzan, and Salam.

Following the meeting, Sham'un said: We have visited President al-Jumayyil and discussed current affairs — particularly the situation in Dayr al-Qamar — and issues relevant to the call for a dialogue and negotiations with Syria.

Asked whether the discussions dealt with the civil administration declared by Walid Junblatt, Sham'un said: Of course, this is the topic of the hour. So far, this issue is still ambiguous. Is it a partition or a federation? I am sure it is not a partition but more like a federal canton. The question posed is: Will this situation arise only in the Ash-Shuf, or will this happen to all Lebanese areas? This is completely and basically opposed to the firm principles adopted by the expanded Islamic meeting at Dar al-Ifta'. One of the article of this meeting rejects federation, confederation, and partition.

Replying to another question, Sham'un said: I believe this issue is temporary because I know that Walid Junblatt is opposed to sectarianism. The body he has formed to supervise the civil administration in the Ash-Shuf is a sectarian body in all the sense of the word. In my view there is nothing final and I do not want to give a premature view. We must wait until things clear up.

Asked if Junblatt's call to the Druze families that had evacuated their villages to live in Christian villages is a prelude to permanently settling Druze in Christian areas, Sham'un said: Not necessarily. Anyway, these decisions were made by Junblatt and need to be translated into action. Asked about the government's stand on his call for negotiations with Syria, Sham'un said: The authority agrees with the idea and the government is ready to negotiate with Syria. This, however, is not sufficient, because the Syrian side must have the same readiness. So far, we do not know the Syrian reaction.

Junblatt Civil Administration 'Organizational'

NC021609 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] [Progressive Socialist Party leader] Walid Junblatt said in Hammana today that his declaration of a civil administration in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh is not a partition step, but a mere organizational matter.

600 Secede From Army

NC021557 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] After declaring a civil administration in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, Walid Junblatt announced in Hammana barracks this afternoon his second step toward establishing a Druze canton. In a statement read to journalists in Hammana barracks in the presence of Junblatt, it was announced that approximately 600 military personnel have seceded from the Lebanese Army command and have mutinied against its orders. Furthermore, while talking to the journalists at the barracks, Walid Junblatt warned that the Lebanese Army will split. There will be more details on this subject in the 1845 newscast.

Junblatt Urges Army Defiance

NC021633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Taking a step similar to the one he took yesterday, Walid Junblatt and his gunmen went to the Lebanese Army's Hammana barracks. Jublatt delivered an instigative speech at the barracks in which he called on the officers and soldiers to refuse their orders. He also called for not involving the Army in internal disputes because no one has as yet defined who is the enemy and who is the friend. He pointed out that there is a major controversy over the Lebanese national identity, the Lebanese flag, and system. Junblatt denied that the step he had taken is one of partition. However, he did not refer to the objective of the displacement and persecution of Christians. Junblatt earlier called on Druze in Jabal al-'Arab to join his fighters.

Damascus Cites Hammana Address

JN022031 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1904 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], has affirmed that what he announced yesterday concerning the application of a local administration system in the mountain area is a unifying, organizational step in order to reach real national unity. Addressing a press conference today in Hammana at the barracks of the Lebanese soldiers who refused to carry out the orders of the Beirut government, and attended by a number of journalists and correspondents of Arab and foreign news agencies, Junblatt said: We believe in the continued existence of the Lebanese Army as a unified army provided it is used after the national accord and not before.

Junblatt added: These officers and men refuse to carry out the orders issued by Al-Jumayyil and Tannus, the commander of the Army, because they will only involve the Army in internal conflicts. He emphasized that if this behavior continues, it will lead to the division of the Army. Junblatt said: We do not want hostility,and we do not want to fight the Army. We only want to fight the enemy with you.

Addressing these officers and men who announced their refusal to carry out the orders of the authority, Junblatt said: We must define who is the enemy and who is the friend. He added: So far nobody has defined the Lebanese national identity. Junblatt pointed out that there is a big internal dispute in Lebanon concerning the Lebanese national identity, the Lebanese flag, and the Lebanese system. Therefore, we do not want the command to involve you in the fighting.

Junblatt said: They are saying today that we are in the process of establishing a sectarian army, a Druze army, and so forth. We are in the process of defining a stand. This stand will emerge from this meeting, which will define how to actually use the Army to protect the homeland. The Army has been and will continue to be the shield of the homeland. But we must all know how, when, and who will decide.

Junblatt added: Soldiers, NCO's , and officers. It is understood the Army has an operations order which says: Execute, then object. I ask you and the Lebanese Army, through you,that before carrying out the order to kill Lebanese citizens, you must object and say: Yes, we will defend this homeland. We do not want to strike at Lebanese nationalists and citizens

Junblatt said: We should teach our children love of the homeland instead of sowing in their hearts the seeds of hatred and rancor.

Replying to a question, Junblatt said: The political statement which was read to you was issued by the nationalist soldiers themselves. We are holding a political dialogue with them. They demanded the implementation of several decisions.

Some 600 Lebanese soldiers today announced their refusal to carry out the orders issued by the commander of the Beirut regime's Army and decided to resist, by every means, any Army units which try to enter the mountain area by force. In a political statement read by an officer with the rank of first lieutenant at a press conference attended by PSP leader Walid Junblatt and a number of journalists and correspondents of Arab and foreign news agencies, the officers called for the return of the Army to its barracks until national accord is achieved. They also called

for a radical reconsideration of the Army Command structure to ensure that it is not involved in internal conflicts and does not take sides as is the case now. The following is text of the statement:

From the highest peak of the steadfast, proud Lebanese mountain we greet you, O noble officers and military men, O honorable citizens. As responsible men, we raise our voice, announcing our position on the Lebanese developments and clarifying the following facts:

As officers and men in the Lebanese Army, we have been and are still carrying out our full task in the process of rebuilding the Army and establishing its pillars with sincerity and honesty. We do this because we are certain that our Lebanese people will not rest unless they restore their dignity and wrest with fairness and equality, the sovereignty over the land from those who trade with it, thus showing the citizens the road to save the march of peace and love.

To the last moment, we defended the stands of our Army toward our people and citizens. We promised them that they would soon be happy; that injustice would be removed. We attempted to counsel patience until the state regained its strength so that it would have its Army which would help impose law and order and restore rights to the owners of these rights. We waited because we wanted to rectify matters as much as possible through dialogue and frankness.

We were met with restrictions and surveillance. We were shunned and neglected. They tightened their grip on the Army after placing the Phalangist agents in all responsible positions. All honest hands were paralyzed and all those voices which called for reason were silenced. In front of our eyes, they arrested our people to force them to emigrate through terror. They issued at random warrants for arresting the nationalists. We saw the Phalangist prisoners being released even if they had been arrested several times. We saw how the Phalangist prisoners were granted military cards to give them a free hand to harrass our people. This continued until the free Beirut uprising took place. [as heard] At that time, they were mobilizing their forces to force the mountain, the land of the free, to itsknees. They preempted certain Beirut events and savagely shelled the city to humiliate it and then have a free hand in the mountain. We heard crude instructions being issued from the operations rooms for the shelling of Beirut and its southern suburb. It was worse than the shelling of the Israeli enemy when it entered Beirut under the pretext of fighting the Palestinians, not the unarmed Lebanese citizens.

Today, and under the same slogans of fighting the aliens, our cities and villages are being shelled by artillery and bombed by planes. Our people are being forced to emigrate. They are killed at Kafr Matta, 'Bayh, Bi'wirta and Binny. What kind of Army are we building and what kind of homeland do we want when we see how the Army is being placed at the service of the Phalangist militias which have controlled it and forced it to commit massacres and killings among our people in the mountain, Beirut, and the [southern Beirut] suburbs? How could we continue carrying out our military orders when we were forced to become an instrument to dismember the homeland and kill the citizen? How could we tolerate all this pressure? We were asked to fight our people. We had in our ranks elements of the LebaneseForces which came in under the guise of the reservists and the Army partisans.

In view of this bitter situation; in order not to be false witnesses on what was taking place; and out of our desire to rectify the disorder and assume our task of correcting matters, we announce the following:

1. We will confront all the forces which attempt to storm the mountain and the suburb.

2. We demand the return of the Army to its barracks until the national reconciliation is achieved.

3. The construction of the Army's leadership should be revised so the Army will not be involved in internal conflicts and side with one party against another as is the case now.

4. A court-martial must be held for those military officials who committed massacres against unarmed civilians and those who violated the military honor and the international conventions by violating people's dignity, property, and shrines.

5. The Army should be cleansed of the Phalangist infiltrators and should not be subjected to their control.

6. We stress that we will continue to work in accordance with our national commitment and with our oath to preserve the unity and independence of this homeland.

7. We appeal to the multinational forces not to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs and to work for peace so as to support the march of national reconciliation.

8. We call on the various sects of the Lebanese people, the Arab world, and the world public opinion to understand the true nature of our position which is aimed at establishing a nationalist army that will preserve Lebanon's unity and independence.

In conclusion, we call on the officers, NCO's, and honorable soldiers to adhere to these principles which preserve the honor of the soldiers and the unity of the Army and people —an honor which was stained by the orders to fire at the people, shell villages, kill citizens, and commit massacres at a time when no orders were given to confront the usurping invaders.

RFL on Druze 'Canton'

NC021738 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The step taken by Walid Junblatt in declaring a civil administration in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh in fact marks the beginning of the establishment of a Druze canton no matter how much some people try to explain it or to give it a different interpretation. However, this plan will be confronted at the national and popular levels with a view to safeguarding Lebanon's unity.

According to special information, about 10 days ago, Walid

Junblatt, at Syria's request designated the Hammana barracks and another center in Niha for gathering all the Druze military personnel and those who sympathize with him. He issued orders to all the Druze officers and soldiers in the Lebanese Army to join these two centers and threatened to murder them or attack their families. Indeed, socialist gunmen carried out this threat and attacked the families and houses of a number of Druze officers and soldiers who had at first refused to obey Junblatt's orders. Consequently, a large number of Druze military personnel joined the Hammana barracks. This was revealed publicly today when a number of journalists were summoned to Hammana barracks and in the presence of Walid Junblatt, a statement was read to them announcing the secession of approximately 600 military personnel, including 30 officers, from the Lebanese Army command and their mutiny against its orders.

Colonel Fu'ad Hasan, one of the commanders of this secessionist group, said these soldiers arrived at Hammana barracks from the Lebanese Army's various barracks and positions in Beirut and elsewhere during the past 2 days. He added that they will not carry out any of the orders that Lebanese Army Commander General Tannus will issue.

Walid Junblatt told the journalists: We are not in the process of having this group join us now, but we are carrying out with them a political discussion on the deteriorating internal situation in Lebanon. However, Junblatt warned that the Lebanese Army will split. Junblatt then held a lengthy meeting with these military personnel before returning to Damascus and taking with him the results of his implementation of the Syrian orders to present them to the Damascus rulers.

Informed political and military sources have viewed this step by Junblatt as very serious and one which necessitates fast and decisive confrontation. This subject was being secretly dealt with by the state during the past few days on the grounds that this behavior is regarded as a part of the plot against the system and the unity of the country.

Government Opposes Any Partitioning

NC021807 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Government sources emphasized to the *Evening Journal* that the stance of the government is clear: The government was and still is against all forms of fragmentation and partition. The government continues to hold contacts to uncover all the facts concerning all developments taking place. This is a result of the government's careful stance of not taking any position before learning all the facts and before becoming firmly convinced of the step that it will take.

These sources have mentioned that for some time now the government has been assessing the serious dimensions of the practices that were exercised and the calls that were made of a partitioning nature. The government also understood the background to the plans that were forwarded and that camouflaged specific objectives. The same sources said: This state of affairs has induced the government to speed up the steps that were made before the mountain incidents in order to begin with the dialogue and to forget formalities, as well as to seek in a national spirit to face the fateful phase through which the country is passing. The government sources added: The government's calls and its stances were met with delaying tactics. However, the government continues to forge ahead with its salvation plan to take the country to the shore of stability and peace, and to realize the Lebanese people's aspirations to liberation and sovereignty.

VOL on Junblatt's Hammana Speech

NC021954 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Following his declaration of the nucleus of a Druze canton in Ash-Shuf, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt tried to jeopardize the Army's unity when he went to the Hammana barracks and delivered a speech in which he declared his opposition to the Army Command, calling for [words indistinct] between the Army officers and soldiers. What Junblatt said among other things is contained in the following recording:

[Begin recording] Soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers: The purpose of this meeting today is to clarify some facts to the Lebanese, Arab, and international public. This meeting is not to consecrate the division of the Army. This is not a step to divide the Army — the military establishment. This step is similar to the step that was taken in 1975 [word indistinct] by Ahmad al-Khatib [commander of the Arab Army of Lebanon]. All of us have learned lessons and have benefited from them — the lessons of the past phase. We are for the unity of the Lebanese Army; we are for the unity of the military establishment, but we [words indistinct] and the soldiers and noncommissioned officers of the Lebanese Army to join Hammana, to join this command and to refuse the orders that are issued to them. [words indistinct] We do not want to fight the Army. We want to fight the enemy with you.

Soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers: (?We must) define who is the enemy and who is the friend. Thus far (?nobody) has made such a definition nor (?defined) the Lebanese national identity. There is a major internal controversy in Lebanon over the Lebanese national identity [words indistinct]. Therefore, we do not want you [words indistinct] internal (?dissolution) could lead to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Government To Brief Envoys on Junblatt Actions

NC022115 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The Lebanese Foreign Ministry has invited the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France, Britain, and Italy to a meeting tomorrow. The envoys will be briefed on the Lebanese Government's stand toward the step that Walid Junblatt has taken by declaring a civil administration in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, and his attempt to divide the ranks of the Lebanese Army by taking control of the Hammana military barracks.

Meanwhile, Faysal Arslan declared his rejection of any form of partition. He said he will confront any such step by all political

means and, if necessary, by military means. Amir Faysal Arslan said: We will be compelled to use the homeland's (?Army) in the interest of Lebanon if this becomes necessary.

Cease-Fire Consolidation Committee Issues Statement

NC011440 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1418 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The cease-fire consolidation committee ended its fourth meeting in the Trad Bank branch building located between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat, and issued the following statement:

The committee continued to deal with the security and living situation. It summoned specialists and officials from the transport and coordiantion department in the Lebanese Electricity Authority and the Al-Baruk Water Authority. A program was worked out to examine the electrical and water networks to pinpoint the damage and start repair and maintenance work as of tomorrow morning, 2 October, to ensure the supply of electric power and water to all areas. The committee also continued to make arrangements for the exchange of persons held by the various parties. The committee asks all the information media to contribute to pacifying the atmosphere so as to consolidate the cease-fire.

Lebanese Forces Release 200 Druze 2 October

NC021256 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 02 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces have secured the transfer of 200 refugees from the sons of the Druze sect. These forces released these refugees, who had been transferred from Kafr Matta to Al-Mashraf and then to Ghusta at their own request. This took place this morning when Mrs Hayat Faysal Arslan and Mrs Sabah Wahhab, accompanied by Mrs Lilian Hunayn Tayyan, inspected the refugees and acquainted themselves about their condition.

The refugees thanked Mrs Arslan for the great attention given them by her husband Amir Faysal, thanked her for the good treatment given them during their stay in Ghusta, and handed her a bouquet. After that Mrs Arslan laid a wreath on the tombof [former] President Martyr Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. She made a short speech in which she said: We are one people and can build a new Lebanon with love. Feuding does not build our homeland.

After that the sons of Kafr Matta who had asked for refuge from the Lebanese Forces during the battles boarded Phalangist forces buses. Mrs Arslan and Mrs Wahhab led the procession. The Lebanese Forces ensured the arrival of the buses to the military court, where they were accompanied by a Lebanese Army force to the house of Amir Faysal Arslan in the UNESCO area. The refugees arrived at their destination at 1335 and were received by Amir Faysal Arslan and their families.

Lebanese Forces Deny Exchange

NC021722 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Lebanese Forces' sources emphasized that contrary to reports carried by the official information media, no exchange of detainees took place today. The Lebanese Forces have not received any kidnapped person. The sources pointed out that the step they had taken by ensuring the arrival of 200 citizens from Kafr Matta and Ad-Dinniyah to Amir Faysal Arslan had nothing to do with the security committee, but is a humanitarian step taken at the initiative of the Lebanese Forces command.

Syrian Navy Enters Lebanese Waters 30 September

NC011303 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The Palestinian camps of Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid in northern Lebanon are witnessing extreme tension and a state of maximum alert by armed elements belonging to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. It has been reported that there are big military preparations within the two camps, around the camps, and in the areas of Al-Minya, Dayr 'Ammar, and (Jurayqis). These preparations indicate that the military situation may imminently erupt, especially in light of reports that three fishing boats unloaded weapons and ammunition for the Abu 'Ammar forces on the Al-Baddawi coast this morning. According to information available to Voice of Lebanon, Syrian naval units entered Lebanese territorial waters opposite the two camps twice yesterday, the first time in the afternoon and the second time during the night.

Al-Asad Addresses Paratroopers Graduation

JN0121135 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Video-recorded speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at 1 October graduation ceremony of fourth class of paratroopers belonging to the Revolution's Youth Organization—place of ceremony not given]

[Text] [Applause] Young men and women [applause for 5 minutes] sons and daughters. The young ones are the pillars of the homeland and on whom we pin our hopes. The homeland needs the young ones in the present and in the future as well. This need will continue as long as life goes on and as long as there are challenges. The homeland's need for its sons and young people becomes greater when the homeland and the nation are subjected to an impending danger. In such times, the youth of the homeland, regardless of their location, bear the responsibility of confronting and destroying this danger lest it cause severe harm to the homeland and the nation [applause and slogans for 2 minutes].

Here you are, young men and women, completing an intensive paratroopers training in a record time during which you have exerted great efforts that are highly appreciated. Thank you. May your efforts be blessed since you are preparing yourselves properly, physically, and militarily. This preparation comes within the framework of the general preparation to foil the colonialists' designs and intentions fabricated by the imperialists, Zionists, and their agents against the Syrian people and the nation to which we belong. You are preparing yourselves to defeat the enemies of this homeland regardless of their locations and different colors and faces. We in this country, in Arab Syria, have pledged that there shall be no humiliation, no defeatism, and no capitulation on this land [applause]. Only the banners of glory, dignity, and pride shall be hoisted in the skies of this noble homeland [applause and slogans for 2 minutes].

Sons, a new group of our youth is graduating today. This group has decided to acquire military qualifications after it has acquired national and pan-Arab awareness. Yesterday there was another group, which was preceded by other groups. More groups will follow tomorrow and the day after. There must be new groups of our youth [applause] every day. They must be acquainted with the techniques of fighting because all of our actions and methods used to defend the homeland and our fate against the colonialists' designs will be in vain unless we become well-trained fighters [applause and slogans for 4 minutes]. All of us must be well-trained and know how to fight so we can defend ourselves and protect our homeland from the designs of the plotters and the colonialists. We cannot preserve the homeland's safety and honor unless we become valiant and well-trained fighters. Our combat skills must be up to the level of our love for this homeland and nation [applause and slogans for 5 minutes]. Our love for this homeland and this nation are above any other love.

Indeed citizens, all of us must become strong fighters [applause and slogans for 7 minutes]. We must learn the skills of fighting because the situation is grave and because our fate, the fate of our sons and grandsons, and the future of our coming generations are threatened. Israel wants to occupy all of our homeland. It considers our existence in our own homeland as the existence of colonialist invaders. Those who read the Israelis' books become certain of this fact. Israel does not want only Syria but the entire Arab homeland. The Israelis want Jordan because it is a part of Palestine, and this land — as they claim — is the land promised to them by God. The statements of the enemy's leaders confirm this and are repeated time and again. The Israelis want Iraq because their promised land should extend from the Nile to the Euphrates. They claim that at one time, some of their people came from somewhere in Iraq. Israel also wants the Arabian Peninsula because the Israelis were there long ago prior to Islam and Christianity. According to them, the Israelis must return to where they once existed. Israel wants Egypt because according to their Torah, their state extends from from the Nile to the Euphrates. All of us realize that Egypt cannot live without its Nile.

Despite the accomplishments it gained through the Camp David agreements at Egypt's expense, Israel considers these agreements as a tactical step towards the achievment of its long-term objectives.

Citizens, we must not hesitate about discussing the enemy's way of thinking because the enemy acts and plans according to this thinking. The enemy is fully aware of its objectives and plans. Why should we remain silent over the enemy's thinking. The Syrians and the Arabs must also be awere of the enemy's way of thinking so we can understand the enemy we are confronting. Israel knows its objectives and walks steadily toward them, step by step. It further understands the connection between one step and the other. The achievements of one step do not blind Israel from what should be done and prepared for to insure the success of the following step. Its failure in one step does not stop it from trying or even starting all over again.

As a result of the blows of the nationalists forces in Lebanon [applause and slogans for 4 minutes] Israel was forced to withdraw its forces from some of the areas it occupied earlier in order to reduce the number of casualties among these forces. Why did Israel decide to withdraw to a line located on the Al-Awwali River? This line has no distinguishing characteristics from the military point of view. It is similar to many other lines that may be outlined either several kilometers before it or several kilometers behind it, if the purpose of such a line is to reduce the number of casualties as Israel claimed.

If we have a look at the map of the area in which the Al-Awwali River line is located, we will find that this line lacks any significant topographic or strategic characteristics that may reduce the Israeli casualties. Other places in front or behind this line have much better characteristics. A closer look at the area's map will show that there is a line or lines behind the Al-Awwali River line which would better serve the purpose of reducing the number of casualties.

As I have said, the line that will reduce Israeli losses is the line that will lead the Israelis outside Lebanon, but this is not the most important point now. What we are speaking about is the conformity between the objective which they have announced and the line to which they have withdrawn. This line is not the best line for reducing the losses. Why then have they chosen it?

Undoubtedly they want to reduce their losses but there is no doubt too, that the reduction of human losses was only part of their primary objective. When they set Al-Awwali River as a line for their withdrawal, they wanted to stress and to remind us that it was this line that was proposed by the Zionist Movement in 1919 and to the peace conference in Paris as the temporary northern borders for the State of Israel. They wanted to remind us of this and they sought to stress that they, that is the Israelis, must keep these borders so that if for one reason or the other they are forced to withdraw from there later on, they must keep in mind that they must return to these borders in the future — since they had proposed it in 1919 — in one of their steps on the road to building the State of Israel. That is how Israel acts. It knows its objectives. It proceeds toward them step by step. It links between one step and the other. It realizes the relation between the former step and the future step. Yes, that is how Israel thinks and that is how it acts.

This does not mean that we are afraid of Israel and that we should be afraid of Israel. Fear, daughters and sons, has gone [applause]. When we speak about Israel, [applause] we are not afraid of Israel and we do not think of being afraid of Israel because the time of fear, if it really existed, has gone and will not return [applause]. We, however, must build our strength in light of the knowledge we have of our enemy. We must know what our enemy seeks to achieve, how it plans and how it implements. Brother citizens, Israel tries to use and exploit all the countries in the world, if it can do so, to serve its dreams and schemes of expansion. There is no doubt that Israel succeeded in exploiting the United States to serve its interests as no other country throughout history has been able to exploit another country for its own interests. It has exploited the indomitable U.S. desire to control the Arab homeland and the Arab nation. This brought about the joint U.S.-Israeli decision to invade Lebanon. The formalities of making this decision are not important. What is important is that by common agreement and joint cooperation, they carried out the aggression which has not ended.

When Israel failed to achieve all the objectives of the invasion, the United States interfered directly with its forces, its fleets, and aircraft carriers, and brought its allies with it, also with their fleets and aircraft carriers. All this was preceded by a series of reports and statements containing threats. They, however, have completely missed the target because Syria is not afraid of fleets and aircraft carriers. [applause and slogans]

Young men and women, I am proud of your feelings. If we are confronting the schemes and repulsing the attempts of the aggressors wherever they are, inside the borders of this country or outside the borders of this country, if we are doing all this, it is through you and for you [applause]. If we are confident in the future, this is so because you are strong and cohesive, and because the masses of our people are strong, cohesive, and sincere in their determination to struggle in defense of this homeland until martyrdom or victory [applause]

We in this country, have realized that we must shoulder the responsibility of confronting any aggressor, whether this aggression is against this country or against any other place in the Arab homeland.

Young women and men, today you ended your training course. We have seen part of your training exercises. We have witnessed splendid examples of your training which reflect the excellent standard that you have achieved. This makes us more confident. I must not forget to emphasize to you that you must always be alert [applause] and prepared to confront the enemies of this homeland, wherever they are and at any time [applause].

Once again I thank you for what you have accomplished during this intensive training course. I congratulate you for your perseverance and the high sense of responsibility during this training course. I must not forget to thank your trainers who exerted large efforts to offer you the necessary military knowledge and to provde you with all that is needed for a good training.

Young women and men, greetings to you. Let us say that we are all fighters in the forward trench until we repulse colonialism and eliminate the agents. May God's peace be with you [applause].

Al-Asad Addresses Syrian Expatriates 1 October

JN020657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday hosted a dinner banquet in the Ad-Dimashqiyah hall in honor of the members of the sixth congress of the Federation of Pan-American Arab Organizations, Feaarab, on the occasion of the conclusion of the congress meetings in Damascus.

In a speech on the occasion, leader Al-Asad welcomed the congress members' presence in Syria and said: We are glad that you have embarked on the sound path leading to the reorganization of Arab communities, and we hope that you will continue along this path. We will support you to the best of our abilities.

The president then talked about the role of colonialism in the region and said: Colonialism did not only exploit us and our sweat and efforts, but also split us into ministates as you can see. He added: We are continuing our struggle for the sake of Arab unity and we want to preserve the unity of the Arabs. Leader Al-Asad indicated the colonialist attempts to entrench Arab division, stressing that we will strongly confront such attempts and defend our nation and homeland undaunted by the NATO fleets.

Addressing the congress members, President Hafiz al-Asad said: I am optimistic and feel that you are also optimistic about the future. We sincerely hope that you will always remember your motherland and remind your children of this motherland. Do your best not to forget your Arabic language. We will do our utmost to help in this regard in particular. We can accept any number of students in our schools and universities here and we can send you teachers for this purpose.

Concluding, leader Al-Asad asked the congress members to convey his greetings to our expatriates in the diaspora.

Reportage on Khaddam's UN Activities

Meets UN Secretary General

JN301250 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met in New York with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with whom he discussed the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Khaddam is participating in the 38th session of the UN General Assembly now convening in New York.

Khaddam yesterday held meetings with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations; Giulio Andreotti, Italian foreign minister; and Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

Meets With Shultz

JN012140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The United Nations — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met at a late hour last night with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The meeting came during the UN General Assembly's current session. News agencies reported that the situation in Lebanon was discussed during this meeting, which lasted for about an hour.

To Meet Iraqi's 'Aziz

GF021258 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (QNA) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, has denied that he met with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in New York during the past 2 days. However, today's issue of the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'*, which reported the meeting, affirmed that the meeting between the Iraqi and Syrian ministers will be held today at the home of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, in New Jersey, which is near New York.

Meanwhile, in a telephone conversation which the newspaper conducted with Khaddam, he asserted Syria's rejection of any U.S. plan to dismember Lebanon, affirming that his country wants Lebanon to be Arab and united. He also affirmed Syria's rejection of any foreign presence in Lebanon. Khaddam added: Syria hoped that the preparatory committee for reconciliation and dialogue will succeed so that a united Arab Lebanon will return to its rightful place in the Arab world.

Ash-Shar' on Rejection of UN Observers in Lebanon

JN021240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus — Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, today stated that using UN observers to supervise the cease-fire among the warring Lebanese factions constitutes UN interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, a matter which might lead to the partition of Lebanon. Thus, he said, conflicts with the spirit and aims of the UN charter.

The minister added that the articles of the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon, reached last week, did not include any reference to the United Nations. This, in Syria's viewpoint, means that neutral observers from outside the UN framework should be used to supervise the implementation of the cease-fire agreement.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Interviews Defense Minister Talas

GF021604 Kuwait Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm in Arabic 1 Oct 83 pp 29, 30

[Interview with Defense Minister Brigadier General Mustafa Talas by *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* correspondent Khayri 'Abd Rabuh in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Abd Rabuh] At the beginning brigadier general, we prefer to start with the U.S. warning to Syria.

[Talas] As you know the warning came in a statement by White House spokesman Larry Speakes. The warning stated that the United States has heavy firepower located at sea. Of course, we know this strength and we realize the dimensions and possibility of involving this strength in Lebanon with the Marine Forces in the Lebanese lands. However, the United States wants to let its friends in Beirut hear that it is there.

['Abd Rabuh] What about the U.S. interests in Lebanon?

[Talas] I think you have heard about the telephone conversation between the U.S. President and the commander of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon. In this telephone call the U.S. President said in a word: The United States has vital interests in Lebanon. Your presence in Lebanon is the best proof of this. Do you think that this statement is addressed to the Marines alone? This statement is addressed to all parties. We in turn say to Reagan that the Soviet Union is nearer to Lebanon and that Syria is nearer to Lebanon than anybody else. Hence, we and Lebanon are one country and the United States cannot remove Lebanon from its Arab sphere.

['Abd Rabuh] Your Excellency Brigadier General, we have not spoken about Syria's position or role in these circumstances. It will be good if we hear your view in this regard.

[Talas] There is no doubt that if we begin at the beginning we will produce some facts. Let us begin with the U.S. warning to Syria and you can also add to it the new Israeli threats to Syria. This alone can give you a clear idea about the role which Syria played and will play against the division of Lebanon. This role will also continue against any U.S. or Israeli domination in Lebanon. It is not strange that Syria is witnessing this kind of attack and threats because Syria had delayed the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and because of reasons that are at least related to Syria's security if not to the security of the Arab nation in general and the security of Lebanon which is a twin of Syria.

['Abd Rabuh] What about a military confrontation with the United States?

[Talas] It may not be good to speak in the same language of the American and Israeli warmongers. But since the United States has actually begun to flex its muscles near the Lebanese coasts and since its artillery has bombarded the positions of the Progressive Socialist Party troops in the mountain, the Syrian troops will respond decisively if they are subjected to an attack, especially since Syria possesses a force that should not be ignored. This force is represented by Syria's intrinsic energies in addition to the energies of the Arab nation and the aids offered to Syria by the friends in the socialist camp, foremost of whom is the Soviet Union which sides with us and supports our defensive capabilities with the means that are capable of repelling any comprehensive or wide-scale aggression by any kind of force. The United States knows that we are not afraid of threats.

['Abd Rabuh] Is this the only possibility for confrontation?

[Talas] We in Syria are not used to speaking too much. But, I emphasize on this occasion that Syria will not abandon its friends whatever the situation may be on the basis of our firm position which calls for a national lebanon that enjoys security and reconciliation in the shadow of a legitimate rule that is supported by all parties — a rule, in which no party is against the other parties, a rule that adhers to its Arabism. This for sure will save Lebanon from falling under the mercy of the imperialist and Zionist dragon and under the danger of division.

['Abd Rabuh] Does this mean that Syria will interfere alongside the national forces?

[Talas] This is an intelligent question. Syria has not interfered directly until now. What is now being reported is only aimed at justifying a certain action by the United States and Israel and at undermining the strength of the national forces and their ability to foil designs against them. On the other hand, the national forces have not requested any assistance from us. However, if the United States and Israel intervene under any pretext or claims, Syria will then have to take action. We reserve the right to keep this action secret and we will reveal this action only when it is necessary. Within the variety of the options which seem to be rampant, we also have our decisive option.

ATH-THAWRAH Emphasizes Support for Nationalists

JN021100 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 2 Oct (SANA) — *Ath-Thawrah* asserts that the suspect calls made today against the anticipated dialogue and national accord require more vigilance and alertness by the nationalist forces and the various factions of the fraternal Lebanese people to entrench the cease-fire and adopt the National Salvation Front's program as the means to save Lebanese and maintain its unity and independence.

In its editorial today, *Ath-Thawrah* says: Syria, which strongly supported and is still supporting Lebanon's people and nationalist and progressive forces, will not be lenient with the hostile forces and will not permit the imposition of U.S.-Israeli hegemony over Lebanon and its people.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: Syria will will not be frightened by the maneuvers of fleets nor by the threats of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy leaders, because Syria strongly adheres to its principles and pan-Arab and militant role which qualify it to shoulder the burdens of this role, including saving Lebanon and continuing the battle of the comprehensive pan-Arab liberation.

TISHRIN Reaffirms Stance on Cease-Fire Observation

JN011204 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Oct (SANA) — In its editorial today, *Tishrin* asserts that a solution can only be achieved through dialogue, resulting in a national accord on the basis of a democratic, political, and national balance, and conforming to the principles on which Lebanon was established, including the pan-Arab dimensions and the comittment to the common destiny and struggle.

Tishrin adds: The cease-fire agreement is the entry to this comprehensive national solution and its only means. We cannot permit the cease-fire agreement to become the only objective around which the Lebanese authority and the Phalangists can maneuver to achieve political and military gains or to weaken the solution so that it can be changed.

Tishrin says: The cease-fire agreement is conditional on achieving all elements of the national solution. Canceling one of them will necessarily lead to the cancellation of all of them. The Phalangist authority does not have the right to choose the elementsthat suit it and ignore the rest. These elements are integrated and lead to a comprehensive national solution.

Tishrin asserts that the cancellation of the agreement of submission is the basis on which the Lebanese National Salvation Front was established. It is also the ground for any seriuous dialogue for a comprehensive national solution. The national solution cannot be achieved under Israeli occupation, which is entrenched by the [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement, and under threats of gunboats and fleets against the people of Lebanon and Syria.

Tishrin adds: The removal of the sources of pressure and threat, represented by U.S. fleets and the Israeli occupation will give the nationalist forces the freedom of making decisions and conducting democratic dialogue to achieve a just solution, unaffected by U.S. and Israeli terrorism and blackmail.

Tishrin says: The participation of the multinational forces in observing the cease-fire will not be different from Israel's participation, because both were hostile parties which participated in the aggression against the Lebanese people.

Tishrin concludes: Syria's stance on the agreement of submission, the U.S. fleets, and the multinational forces is not subject to compromise. Syria cannot make any concessions on any principled elements of the stance. These are minimum Lebanese and Syrian demands, on which we cannot make any concession or

permit any other incremental or temporary demand to override them.

Qatari Minister Arrives, Meets Al-Asad

JN021248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus — At 1245 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani. During the meeting, the talks revolved around the developments in the region and the situation in the Arab arena.

Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani had arrived in Damascus this morning on a visit to Syria. Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the Qatari ambassador in Damascus; and the Qatari Embassy staff received the Qatari minister at Damascus airport.

Territorial Compromise Reason for Failure of Talks

TA301731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir is saying that the talks with the Labor Party were broken off not because of a dispute over the settlements issue, but because the bottom line of the Alignment's demands was for the Likud to accept the territorial compromise idea. In an interview with our correspondent Arye Golan, Minister Shamir said that he and his colleagues could not accept the Alignment's demands but that because they wanted to form a national unity government, they raised a proposal to resolve the impasse represented by the Labor Party's demands. In the next 2 years, he said, therewill not make any decision on the future of Judaea and Samaria, and therefore there are no grounds for the Labor Party leaders' fear of such a discussion and finding themselves in the minority.

Minister Shamir is saying that the compromise proposal raised by the nine Knesset members regarding the settlements issue could have been acceptable to the Likud but not to the Labor Party. The nine-member group suggested that a national unity government implement the existing settlement programs, and according to Shamir, the Likud can settle for this formula since the programs make it possible to bring thousands of settlers to Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza in the next 2 years.

Levi Interviewed on Government Unity Talks

TA301421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi by Yitzhaq Golan upon his leaving the meeting hall in the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry — live]

[Text][Golan] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, do you believe the failure of the negotiations to form a national unity government was due to the Alignment, and do you believe the Likud demonstrated the necessary flexibility?

[Levi] It is clear that if I were to blame any one party I would not sound objective. We did our best, both parties, and ultimately we did not find that common denominator, namely, a common basis for a policy on which a national unity government could be established. After all, the matter was not one of formulation or declaration but concerned the solid positions of both negotiating camps. It is inconceivable that the Likud, despite its strong desire to form a national unity government, would give up its political line, disavow all its commitments, and begin something completely new, with no telling where that would lead us. For such a thing there was no need for unity certainly.

[Golan] However, according to what we heard, and we were not present during the meeting, the Alignment, or rather the Labor Party, presented five questions to you ranging from UN Security Council Resolution 242 to the settlements issue, and the answer of the prime minister-designate, Likud's Shamir, was negative to all these five questions.

[Levi] If anybody thought that the answer to questions concerning autonomy, settlements, the Reagan plan, the nature and model of autonomy, and our entire policy in general, would be positive, he was simply dreaming. We cannot accept something that contradicts our policy. However, we said there is a common basis — the Knesset decision which the Alignment accepted, namely, the autonomy — and therefore let us unite and make a joint effort to promote this. However, to abandon this policy, which is a political anchor — and we have the signature of the United States, and this policy will enable us to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state — I think this would have been a case of political, public, and national irresponsibility. Under no circumstances could we have accepted this. However, we did our best to try and find the common denominator. To accept the condition of being a party to a government where the minority determines things for the majority is inconceivable.

Now the other party may view the proposal made by Minister Shamir — according to which we would not determine compulsory guidelines regarding disputed issues and everything would be open for discussion and decision by a majority in the government, that is, the government would determine matters — as a proposal that entailed risks as far as the Likud was concerned but was an expression of the desire to try and form a national unity government and reach a consensus, but this too was rejected outright.

[Golan] You are saying that you did your best. The question is whether this is what those six coalition members who wanted a national unity government will think. The question is whether you believe that today too you have the support of 64 or perhaps only 58 Knesset members?

[Levi] First, these six members expressed their desire for a government led by Shamir, even if it is not a national unity one, and they gave a written commitment on this to the president too. They wanted a sincere effort to be made to form a national unity government. This was done. I do not believe — and it is inconceivable to think so — that any of them indeed means to bring down the Likud in the name of unity. This would not mean unity but a defeat.

[Golan] In other words, you believe that a government led by Shamir will have the support of 64 Knesset members.

[Levi] In any event I will do my best to ensure this.

[Golan] Deputy Prime Minister, in conclusion, during the negotiations you were presented as the man who tried to torpedo the establishment of a national unity government, who held the most inflexible and uncompromising positions. Do you today really regret that a broadly based government is not being set up?

[Levi] I do not know who said such things to the communications media; such a person might have had the intention of covering up for himself. I did my best to achieve results, but not by abandoning our political line. I tried to reconcile the two parties' positions, and it is said that a sincere and open approach does honor to such a negotiating team. There were also compliments

on the way we presented the issues and questions. I did not believe, not for a moment, that the matter is one of declaration.

When I asked the Alignment, I was told exactly the opposite: It was not a matter of a declaration or a formulation, but an Alignment line which they were aiming at; if this meant territorial compromise, they were for it. Is it conceivable that I or my colleagues would have supported the idea of the Likud accepting the Alignment's policy and doing the Alignment's job for it? If to be loyal to your policy means to make matters difficult, well then, I am the national difficulty maker.

[Golan] Are you sorry that a broadly based government has not been set up?

[Levi] I sincerely regret that it has not been set up. I strongly desired this. Of course, I would have regretted it much more if such a government had emerged on a basis that meant the Likud had adopted the Alignment's line.

Cabinet Session Approves Herzog Visit to U.S.

TA020947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign and defense ministers and the head of intelligence in the General Staff gave reports at the Cabinet session this morning on developments in Lebanon. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that the Cabinet session lasted only about 1 hour, and that it approved President Herzog's visit to the United States in mid-October. Our correspondent notes that the defense minister's opposition to the Finance Minister's decision to alter the terms of U.S. aid was not raised at the Cabinet session. Several ministers think that the two men are close to reaching a compromise on this matter.

More on Cabinet Session

TA021637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today said there is increasing fear that the United States is seeking to include Syria in an arrangement in Lebanon. The chief of IDF Intelligence told the Cabinet there had been a drop in the number of terrorists active in the Ash-Shuf area. Prime Minister Menahem Begin was again absent from his office and the Cabinet session was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister David Levi. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

[Begin recording] Jerusalem closely followed the declarations made last night by Walid Junblatt against 'Arafat and his men. These are new words we are hearing from the Druze leader and they are definitely pleasant to Israel's ears, it was noted.

At the Cabinet session today the ministers were told there has been a significant decrease in the number of terrorists present and active in the Ash-Shuf area. At the same time, it was noted that it is too early to make a thorough analysis of Junblatt's remarks. It is still feared that he does not want to bring about the withdrawal of all terrorists from his territory but rather to move them from one place to another. It is also likely that the man intends to maneuver among the rival factions within the PLO. In any event, Junblatt is displaying signs of an independent policy. It once again seems that his prime interest concerns the Druze in the Ash-Shuf Mountains, not Damascus' political games.

Thus a tone of satisfaction could be discerned in Jerusalem today in light of what is happening in Lebanon — something that has not occurred in a long time.

Here is some encouraging news we heard today from government sources: The Syrians have actually failed to conquer Beirut by means of their proxies, the terrorists and the leftists; Al-Jumayyil's government has been able to survive and has proved sturdier than had been expected; the PLO is not included at all in the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon; the ties between Israel and Junblatt's Druze — which have been sharply criticized in Israel — have shown impressive results.

A government source today emphasized that the battle over Suq al-Gharb was waged mainly by leftists and terrorists rather than Druze. Mention was also made of the fact that the Druze refrained from entering the besieged town of Dayr al-Qamar. According to this source, Israel is currently holding constant and intensive contacts with the Druze.

The weekly Cabinet session was highlighted by a survey given by Chief of IDF Intelligence Major General Ehud Baraq. Baraq reported that the cease-fire agreement is generally being maintained in Lebanon, but that the sides are having difficulties establishing a body to oversee the cease-fire. Referring to the town of Suq al-Gharb, it was noted that the besieged people have food but not in sufficient quantities, and that Israel is fully participating in the contacts to solve this problem. However, it is difficult to find a formula acceptable to all the sides and it is not clear whether the Christians are ready to give up this stronghold, even if it means saving their lives.

Aside from the apparent restraint of the terrorists in Lebanon, the political situation does not bode well for Israel. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today at the meeting that the United States might include the Syrians in an arrangement in Lebanon. This is the first Israeli admission that a change is taking place inU.S. policy in Lebanon and that the Americans are showing a readiness to come to terms with a situation in which the Syrians would have key influence over that country. [end recording]

After the Cabinet session, the finance and defense ministers discussed the issue of U.S. military aid. As it will be recalled, the Defense Ministry was angry last week that the finance minister had agreed to reduce the extent of military aid in exchange for increasing the grant portion. Our correspondent has learned that Ministers Arens and Aridor agreed to reach a compromise on this issue, which was not on the Cabinet's agenda.

MAPAM Council Welcomes Shelving of Unity Talks

TA021724 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 2 Oct (ITIM) — The 30th MAPAM council meeting, which was held in Tel Aviv today, adopted a resolution expressing satisfaction over the shelving of talks aimed at establishing a national unity government.

The council convened to elect delegates to the MAPAM center and to hold a political debate, primarily over the Alignment's moves over the last few days regarding a national unity government.

The resolution that was adopted stated:

"MAPAM, which has expressed its adamant opposition to the establishment of a national unity government, and which stated that such a move would have led to its withdrawal from the Alignment, notes with satisfaction that the idea of establishing a national unity government that would include the Alignment and the Likud has been shelved by declaration of both parties. MAPAM will fight to have this absurd idea of a partnership between the Alignment and the Likud shelved forever."

Knesset To Meet This Week on New Government

TA031111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Knesset will be convened this week to approve Yitzhaq Shamir's Cabinet, despite the announcement by the six coalition members that they will not support it if it is presented this week.

MA'ARIV Details Shamir Briefing of Coalition

TA030919 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin told me: "You took a great risk when you proposed the establishment of a national unity government to the Labor Party without basic lines and with decisions on disputed issues to be determined by voting." This was said yesterday by Yitzhaq Shamir, the candidate for the premiership, to members of the coalition leadership meeting to discuss the establishment of a new government after the failure of the negotiations with the Alignment.

With this disclosure Shamir confirmed rumors abounding yesterday that Menahem Begin had been involved behind the scenes in the attempt to establish a national unity government. Shamir said he had spoken with Begin several times over the telephone and consulted him before reaching any decisions.

At yesterday's coalition leadership meeting in Jerusalem, a decision was made to establish a new government on the basis of the outgoing coalition. It was Prime Minister Designate Yitzhaq Shamir and Deputy Prime Minister David Levi who proposed to their colleagues that the new government be presented to the Knesset as early as this week, on Wednesday or Thursday. The proposal was approved unanimously.

Yitzhaq Shamir told his colleagues about the negotiations with the Alignment and his sincere wish for the establishment of a national unity government in the future, too: "I did not conduct the negotiations solely out of a sense of duty. We are all haunted by the history of divisions in Israel. We will go on working for the establishment of a national unity government. Unity is the value that appeals to us. I suggested to the leaders of the Labor Party, on the suggestion of Zvulun Hammer, that theproblem be bypassed by reaching every disputed decision on the basis of a Cabinet majority."

David Levi stated that "There is nothing more to be done." According to him, a sincere attempt to bring about the establishment of a unity government had been made, an attempt that had not been supported.

A certain degree of bitterness could be heard in David Levi's voice about the Alignment's position in the negotiations: "I do not understand whether they are naive, or think we are stupid, or came along in a sophisticated way to sow dissension among us. If this was really so, it was one of the Alignment's brilliant exercises."

At the coalition leadership meeting, all were united in the view that the establishment of a new government should be accelerated, without putting new obstacles and conditions before the coalition partners.

Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, one of the NRP leaders, asked that the door be left open to the Alignment and proposed that the new government be established without basic lines. This proposal was opposed by all the coalition factions. Especially sharp in their statements were Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon, who even threatened not to support a government without basic lines. With the agreement of all components of the coalition, it was decided that the new government would be established on the basic lines of the outgoing one.

Another of Yehuda Ben-Me'ir's proposal was that the Cabinet ministers should express willingness in principle to place their portfolios at the disposal of the prime minister so that, when the time came, he would be able to offer portfolios to the Alignment, if that party decided to join a national unity government.

Prime Minister Begin Still Working at Home

TA021357 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Today as well, for the fourth week running, Menahem Begin did not chair the Cabinet session, preferring instead to let his deputy, David Levi, stand in for him. However, the Cabinet secretary told correspondents that Mr Begin is all right, carrying out his duties as prime minister from his house, receiving reports on state affairs, and meeting with whomever he must.

Differences Between Druze, Palestinians Reported
TA301254 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 30 Sep 83 pp 1,3

[Report by Beirut correspondent Eli'ezer (Strauch)]

[Excerpts] The Druze were a major factor in checking a series of attacks by Palestinian terrorists on Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb, near Beirut. I was told this yesterday by a Westhenationtern intelligence source whose information in the past has proved quite reliable.

The source said that the Druze opened fire with cannons, artillery, and all kinds of light weapons on the terrorists, who were commanded by the Fatah rebel Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. At least 11 terrorists were killed and many others wounded in this attack.

Each time Abu Musa's men began to attack, the Druze opened artillery- and mortar-fire on them which did not stop until the attack stopped. The source said that Abu Musa's men and units from the pro-Syrian Palestinian organization As-Sa'iqah, which gets its orders from Syrian officers, captured positions around Suq al-Gharb from which they fought against the Lebanese Army without coordination with the Druze forces and without their approval. As a result, during the general fighting several incidents occurred in which the Druze and Palestinians interfered with each other because of lack of coordination.

The source also said that there is some truth to the Druze claim that no Palestinians or other foreign forces are fighting together with them. This is because the Palestinians, Iranians, and Libyans came to the battle zone on their own initiative, without consulting the Druze, and they are fighting their own campaign in the field. Abu Musa's men are mainly seeking to break a path through to Beirut to link up with Al-Amal and the Palestinian terrorists who remained in West Beirut.

Abu Musa and his aides hope that an accomplished fact — that is, the presence of their men in Beirut — will be recognized in an agreement achieved in the conciliation conference, over which Syria will exert great influence.

It appears that the Druze were forced against their will to reconcile themselves to the presence of the Palestinians on the battlefield. This also applies to the presence there of the Iranian and Libyan units.

Groups within the Druze fighting front who are not followers of Walid Junblatt oppose in principle any cooperation with foreign elements for fear that the Palestinians and their allies will try to take over positions in areas considered "purely Druze." They also fear that the Palestinians will try to violate the cease-fire to achieve their own objectives, thereby undermining the Druze achievements so far.

Apparently, Junblatt's men are also not enthusiastic about cooperation with Abu Musa's terrorists, since they fear that Israel may violate its commitment not to intervene in the internal Lebanese struggles. Junblatt's men also do not want a situation to be created in which Israel feels it is compelled to use the IDF to remove the terrorists from areas from which they have already been expelled.

A senior officer in Lebanon's general security service with whom I spoke in Beirut insists that many Palestinians have already infiltrated West Beirut and are active in the ranks of Al-Amal. Al-Amal's leaders are careful, however, not to acknowledge this and claim that theirs is a purely Shi'ite struggle.

It seems that Al-Amal's leaders fear that an acknowledgment of their cooperation with the terrorists in the armed struggle will meet with a very hostile attitude by the Shi'ite population, many of whom hate the Palestinians.

Druze Leader Affirms Support for Lebanese Brethren
TA301523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The leader of the Druze in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif, has said that the Druze will continue to defend the interests of their brethren on the other side of the border. He said there is no contradiction between their being loyal citizens and their attempt to help their brethren who are persecuted. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Shaykh Tarif issued the announcement in reaction to remarks by Minister Yuval Ne'eman who said that the Druze sect had turned into a tool of the Syrians.

Lebanese, Israeli Druze Deny PLO in Ash-Shuf
TA301750 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Excerpt] Shaykh Sulayman Ghanim, who headed a five-man delegation from the Ash-Shuf Mountains, ended a 4-day visit to Israel yesterday and said before departing that there are no terrorists in the Ash-Shuf Mountains or anywhere else. However, Shaykh Ghanim acknowledged that there is an unknown number of terrorists in the 'Alayh area, but he noted that their presence there does not have the approval of the Lebanese Druze leaders. Shaykh Ghanim added that when the cease-fire stabilizes, the Druze will remove the terrorists from the 'Alayh area too. The shaykh expressed confidence that when quiet prevails in Lebanon, the Druze will maintain friendly ties with Israel.

A meeting of 50 Druze, mostly spiritual leaders from Israel headed by Shaykh Amin Tarif, asked their Lebanese brethren yesterday not to cooperate with the terrorists in the Ash-Shuf Mountains and the 'Alayh area. More than 50 Druze met yesterday afternoon at the tomb of An-Nabi Shu'ayb above Tiberias. At the meeting it was decided to send an appeal to the Druze leaders in Lebanon to take all measures necessary to prevent the terrorists from establishing a presence in the territory controlled by the Druze. It has been learned that the meeting was convened under pressure from state elements who demanded that Israeli Druze leaders take an unequivocal position on the problem of the terrorists in the Druze area in Lebanon.

In addition, the meeting's participants asked the Lebanese Druze to lift the siege of Dayr al-Qamar since, they claimed, it is not vital to the Druze in Lebanon.

PLO Withdrawal From Ash-Shuf Confirmed

TA030726 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 3 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Landau]

[Text] A considerable number of PLO men have left, or have been evicted from, the Druze-held areas of the Ash-Shuf Mountains, senior Israeli sources confirmed yesterday. The sources welcomed this development, and welcomed too Druze leader Walid Junblatt's public criticism of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat over the weekend. They referred to "intensive" ongoing contacts "at high levels" between Israel and the Junblatti Druze, and implied that these contacts were a factor in the Druze's disassociation from the PLO.

If this disassociation continues, government circles here who have advocated close relations with the Druze will argue that their policy has succeeded. These circles are hoping that Israel's ties with the Druze will prompt them to maintain a measure of independence in their dealings with their Syrian patrons. These circles point out that the Druze were not prominent in the fighting around Suq al-Gharb before last week's cease-fire. Rather, it was the PLO and other Syrian-bcked leftist elements — as well as some Syrians too — who besieged the key village strategically placed on the road to Beirut, and were eventually curbed by the threat of a massive U.S. naval bombardment.

The pro-Druze circles in Jerusalem believe that Junblatt and his men themselves perceive that they have no direct interest in entering Beirut — or in enabling the PLO and other Syrian-supported units to do so. These circles feel, too, that Israeli pressure on the Druze has been a powerful factor in preventing a slaughter at Dayr al-Qamar, in the mountains, where tens of thousands of Christians are still besieged. Israel Defence Forces patrols sent out from the new Al-Awwali line reach to within a few kilometres of the beleaguered town, and Israel has delivered dire warnings to the Druze to desist from any massacre plans.

A review of the Lebanese situation was given at the cabinet yesterday by the director of military intelligence. Following the review, the ministers asked questions, which were answered by the foreign minister, the minister of defence, and the director of military intelligence, a Cabinet communique said.

Druze Welcome Junblatt Dissociation From PLO

TA030945 Jerusalem Domestic Service In Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Israeli Druze's spiritual leader, Shaykh Amin Tarif, has welcomed Walid Junblatt's decision to remove the terrorists and other foreigners from the Ash-Shuf. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that other Druze public figures have issued similar statements, the gist of which is that the expulsion of the terrorists from the area under his control would allow Junblatt to be more independent in his decisions and explain his position to the Israeli public.

Meridor on Junblatt Promise

TA021252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] This morning Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor was asked how Israel viewed Druze leader Walid Junblatt's promise to keep the PLO out of the Ash-Shuf Mountain area.

[Begin Meridor recording] We are happy if it is true that they aretaking the terrorists out. I think there are still terrorists inside Druze territories in Lebanon; I hope there are fewer now than there were before. But we will have to wait and see what happens. [end recording]

PLO Charge of Delay in POW Exchange Denied

TA020650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The PLO has accused Israel of hindering the negotiations over a prisoner exchange. The organization's spokesman released a statement in Damascus threatening that it will not be responsible for the fate of the POW's if fighting resumes in the areas where they are being held. He said that the PLO had not received an official and affirmative response to the conditions it had stipulated for the release of the eight POW's. These conditions included the release of all the prisoners in Ansar and the 1,250 terrorists imprisoned in Israel.

The man responsible for the negotiations over the release of the prisoners, Shmu'el Tamir, called the statement dreadful propaganda that the PLO is conducting against us while it itself is unwilling to negotiate. Tamir said that the families of the prisoners Israel is holding are pressuring the PLO, and that it seems that the organization's leaders are responding to this pressure.

Syria Said To Install SA-8 Missiles in Lebanon

TA301442 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Syria has recently brought SA-8 antiaircraft missiles into Lebanon. These are sophisticated independently targeted missiles. This report is based on what Christian sources in Lebanon claimed last night.

Military Sources Deny Building Airport in Lebanon

TA021553 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 2 Oct 83 p 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Shefi Gabay]

[Text] Israel has recently completed building a new military airfield in southern Lebanon, some 8 km from the international border, Lebanese sources reported last night.

The airfield has two runways, each 1 km long, and one of them has already been prepared for aircraft landings. The Lebanese

sources claimed that Israel had expropriated 3 square km for that.

Israeli military sources have told *Ma'ariv's* military correspondent that the report was utterly groundless.

Herzog Meets Jordanian West Bank Figure

TA021000 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 2 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] President Hayim Herzog met recently with Anwar Nusaybah, who served at one time as Jordanian defense minister and is considered one of the most prominent figures among West Bank Arabs. Apparently, the president and Nusaybah discussed the Palestinian entity and relations between Jews and Arabs. The talk was candid, and both men decided not to publicize it.

Since entering office, the president has met with several other Arab figures from East Jerusalem, Judaea, and Samaria, and he intends to hold more meetings with Arabs from the territories. Herzog believes that these meetings are very important because of the great alienation between the Jewish population and the inhabitants of the territories. In the president's opinion, the secret meetings he is holding (in coordination with authoritative government elements) can pave the way for talks without barriers between Jews and Arabs under the auspices of the president as an apolitical element.

During the last few months, Herzog has also been studying to improve his command of Arabic. He is being taught by Professor Moshe Sharon of the Hebrew University.

Pentagon 'Delays' 'Causing Tension' in Relations

TA301307 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 30 Sep 83 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Yosef Pri'el]

[Text] Washington — In the past few weeks the Pentagon has delayed granting permits for the export of Israeli arms to the United States and approving the sale of certain military items and the utilization of U.S. technologies for producing weapons systems in Israel. This was learned by a *Davar* correspondent.

These delays — for which no satisfactory explanation has been given — have been causing tension in the military relations between the United States and Israel and have led to a series of high-level contacts with the U.S. Administration in an attempt to alter this trend, which also characterizes the way in which the issuing of export permits for the Lavi is being handled.

The *Davar* correspondent has learned that on Tuesday of this week a secret meeting was held at the White House between Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and his ministry's director general, Prof 'Ezra Sadan, and one of President Reagan's most senior aides. They informed the presidential adviser of the unreasonable and unnecessary obstructions applied by the Pentagon against Israel.

The President's adviser promised to look into Israel's allegations and to promote the matters in question and the granting of permits.

It was reported that the White House was approached after personal contacts with Pentagon and State Department officials failed to solve the problems of procrastination in authorizing these matters.

ALGERIA

Algerian, Malian, Niger, Upper Voltan Leaders Meet

LD021942 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] A four-sided meeting composed of Algeria, Mali, Niger,and Upper Volta assembled Presidents Chadli Bendjedid, Moussa Traore of Mali, Seyni Kountche of Niger, and Thomas Sankara of Upper Volta in the office of the president of the republic at Houari Boumediene Airport today. The three visiting heads of state, who were on their way to Vittel where they are due to take part in an annual meeting between a certain number of African heads of state and French President Francois Mitterrand, made a stopover in Algiers to hold talks with the Algerian head of state.

This four-sided summit meeting allowed issues of mutual interest to be tackled, particularly the current situation which the African Continent is experiencing. Such a meeting comes within the terms of the essential objective of safeguarding the interests of African unity. This is even more true since exchanges of views and consultations, which have been so intense in recent times and which have taken place at the highest levels, are in the direction of seeking to promote African solutions to African problems.

Party Official Receives CSSR TU Delegation

LD021056 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Algeria, 2-10-83 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politbureau member, responsible for the Central Committee permanent Secretariat, received in Algiers the Czechoslovak trade-union delegation headed by Mr Vaclav Bezel, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and vice-president of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak trade-union. During these talks, the Czechoslovak delegation expressed its admiration for the national effort made by Algeria during these talks, the Czechoslovak delegation expressed his admiration for the national effort made by Algeria in field of development. The two sides also examined the links of friendship existing between the two peoples and the two countries and examined the means to widen the fields of cooperation and exchange of experiences especially between the two countries'trade unions. Also the Czechoslovak delegation was audienced by minister of work, and in the presence of C.C. member, secretary general of the Algerian Workers General Union.

LIBYA

Sassou-Nguesso Talks With Al-Qadhdhafi

AB301900 Dakar PANA in French 1350 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Sep (ACI/PANA) — President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on Thursday began official talks with Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. This was announced by a special correspondent of the Congolese News Agency in Tripoli. African problems, in particular Chad, were at the center of the talks between the two presidents. The talks, which lasted 2 hours, were held under a tent with simple furniture in the vast field next to the official residence of the Libyan head of state. In an interview with the Congolese press, President al-Qadhdhafi declared that Africa's independence was seriously threatened by imperialism. "It is the duty of revolutionary Africa to fight against this," the Libyan leader pointed out. Concerning Chad, President al-Qadhdhafi said that the Chadian people were no longer living in peace because of the intervention by foreign forces. He was of the view that Chad must be left to the Chadians.

"We are calling on the OAU," he said, "to play its role and to prevent this intervention."

"Our contacts with President Sassou-Nguesso will continue during his stay in Tripoli." "He is at home here," the Libyan leader said. Colonel Sassou-Nguesso, who arrived in Tripoli on 28 September 1983, is paying a friendly visit of [word indistinct] days to Libya. "This visit," Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out, "is aimed at strengthening the revolutionary and friendly relations between Congo and Libya."

Sassou-Nguesso Departs

LD011408 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution this morning received Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, who left Tripoli this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was given a big send off at Tripoli International Airport by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, members of the General People's Committee, and the diplomatic corps in the Jamahiriyah.

Foreign Minister Receives Counterparts in New York

LD010951 Tripoli JANA in English 0902 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Dhulhijjah 54, Oct 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison last night met with Mr Sabah Salim as-Sabah,[name as received] Kuwait's foreign minister, Mr Beji Caid es-Sebsi, foreign minister of Tunisia, and Upper Volta's foreign minister. The meetings which were held at the U.N. headquarters in New York took up bilateral cooperation aspects and issues proposed in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly's 38th session.

Jabir Ends Tour of Syria, YAR, PDRY

LD301047 Tripoli JANA in English 0937 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijah 23, Sept 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, last night concluded his tour which included Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen Republic, and the Syrian Arab Republic, during which he delivered important letters from the leader of the revolution to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and President

Hafiz al-Asad [words indistinct] the U.S. armed aggression against the Muslims and nationalist forces in Lebanon.

JANA Reports Detention of Numayri Opponents

LD301947 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Sep (JANA) — The officials of the "tail" Numayri have detained a large group of politicians opposing the fascist regime, including Mr as-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the former Sudanese prime minister, and a number of his political aides. The arrests also included 'Umar Nur ad-Da'im, former agriculture minister; 'Abd ar-Rahman an-Nur, a judge of the Supreme Court; Yasin 'Umar al-Imam; Ahmad Husayn; nasr ud-Din, son of Imam al-Hadi Mahdi; 'Ali Jadallah; Mubarak Abdallah, and Mahdi Mohammad Ahmad. The announcement of the arrest of this group of politicians in Sudan is as a blatant contradiction to the claims of the' tail' Numayri that he had released yesterday 13,000 prisoners from Sudanese prisons. Reports coming from Khartoum say that the oppressive fascist authorities of Sudan arrested As-Sadiq al-Mahdi while he was delivering a speech exposing the "tail" Numayri's practices and policies which are based on deception, misguidance, and false promises and encouragements.

As-Sadiq al-Mahdi had criticized in his speech the measures taken by the "tail" Numayri to portray himself as pious, god-fearing, and a virtuous ruler. All the measures taken by the "tail" Numayri, he said, were designed for personal publicity and the Sudanese people will not receive any good from them. As-sadiq al-Mahdi affirmed that the Sudanese people are suffering from misery and pouring alcoholic beverages in the Nile's waters will not wipe out the suffering of these people or remove their misery. The Islamic Council in Khartoum issued a statement denouncing the Sudanese authorities' arrest of As-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the group of politicians in Sudan. Many other parties have criticized this oppressive measure. The statement described the arrests carried out by the regime of the "tail" Numayri as a violation of human rights, and called for vigorous resistance to the oppressive measures and demanded the release of the detainees.

JANA on Upcoming French-African Summit

LD022101 Tripoli JANA in English 1925 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 25, Oct 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The meetings of the so-called French-African summit will start in Paris tomorrow in which many heads of states will attend as well as countries taking part as observers. Although it was formerly announced that this summit will be designed to solve some economic problems there are undeniable indications that some political issues will dominate discussions during this summit held under the French umbrella for the 10th time since the organisation of such summits in 1973.

The creation of this gathering from time to time draws attention to the unnatural situation which contradicts the reality of the genuine stand which African countries should be seen adopting. These countries which headed for Paris to take part in this summit... This genuine stand is that of the freedom of decision and choice. It is illogical and unacceptable to see a "weaving" operation such as this gathering, adopted by Paris, around a foreign country which has not concealed so far the nature of its colonialist policy and nostalgia to follow colonialist paths in its dealing with other peoples...therefore this is an odd gathering according to political concepts. No one will fail to gain genuine respect, which not only comes naturally but is deeply rooted if this gathering was at the core of African will and that of the OAU and coincided with its objectives and principles. The OAU is undoubtedly the only one which confirms the genuinity of our African identity and working within its framework is the real criteria for the purity of the core of our independent polices and objectives. The real concept of strong independent relations between African countries is the one that emanates from the OAU and is at the core of African will because basically it expresses and embodies natural alliance which we seek, which is that there is no alliance for Africa unless it is with itself.

Therefore the current participation in the African-French summit is not based on any true African interest or objective as such. If those in Paris believe in the unity of language as a justification to formulate this gathering so as to make the summit a convincing one that responds to African objectives, we reject this totally because this justification is illogical and contradicts reality once one considers the fragility of this league.

What we rely on is a truly African action, especially an independent one.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Leads Delegation to France-Africa Summit

LD022323 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] At the invitation of the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state, left the capital this morning heading for Paris to participate in the summit of France and African heads of states scheduled to convene at [name indistinct] 3-4 October 1983. Accompanying the head of state is a delegation comprised of Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, minister of foreign affa' s and cooperation; Mohamed Abdel Rahman Ould [name indistinct] head of the president's office; Ely Ould Allaf, Mauritanian ambassador in Paris; Nakhalla Ould Sidi, ambassador director of protocol at the presidency; Ba Amadurasin, ambassador director of Africa section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Sangot 'Uthman Rasim, Mauritanian consul general in Paris; Lieutenant 'Ulu ash-Shaykh Ould Momo, aid-de-camp of the chairman of Military Committee for National Salvation and head of the state; two journalists and two officials employed at the chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation.

Colonel Maaouyia Ould Taya, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and prime minister and minister of defense, will take charge of the state's affairs during the absence of the head of the state.

Haydala Reshuffles Government 30 September

AB301610 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] In accordance with a proposal by the prime minister and minister of national defense, the chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state has restructured the government. This reshuffle is aimed at a more efficient approach to the difficult overall economic situation existing on both the national and international levels.

It is also aimed at ensuring a better coordination of the various sectors of government through increased rationalization in the use of the means at the nation's disposal. The portfolio of fisheries and martime economy is to be run directly by the chairman of the CMSN and head of state assisted by a vice minister. The composition of the new government is as follows:

Prime Minister & Minister of National Defense	Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya
Minister-Counselor in the Presidency	Colonel Ahmed Mahmoud Ould el-Hussein
Minister of:	
Foreign Affairs & Cooperation	Major Ahmed Ould Minnih
Interior	Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdallah
Justice & Islamic Affairs	Abdel Aziz Ould Ahmed
Planning & Territorial Development	Ahmed Ould Zain
Finance & Commerce	Sidi Ould Ahmed Deya
Mines & Industry	Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Baba Ly
Rural Development	Mohamed Ould Amar
Equipment & Transport	Major Gabriel Cimper
Water Supply & Energy	Mohamed Fadel Ould Dah
National Education	Hasni Ould Didi
Higher Education, Civil Service & Administration Formation	Major Athie Amath
Health & Labor	Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh
Culture, Youth & Sports	Dr Diagana Youssouf
Information & Telecommunications	Dr Mohamed Salem Ould Zamel
Government Secretary General	Ba Mahmoud
Vice Minister of:	
Foreign Affairs & Cooperation	(Ahmedou Lohma Hala)
Interior	(Angam Leh Rohan)
Fisheries & Maritime Economy	(Captain Mohamed Lamin Ould Ndaya)

Cabinet Reshuffle Explained

AB020750 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a meeting on 1 October 1983 under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. The head of state briefed the council on the significance of the recent changes in the Cabinet.

The changes are aimed at greater harmony among the various ministries and will contribute to more efficiency in the government's action amidst a particularly difficult economic situation facing both Mauritania and the whole world.

The head of state spelled out the conditions under which such harmony and efficiency will be achieved, while the prime minister called on the ministers to improve upon their methods of work in order to master the action of their ministries.

Ministerial 'Shakeup' Creates New Ministry

NC301200 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Nouakchott, Sept. 30 (AFP) — The Mauritanian Government has carried out a ministerial shakeup to make the administration more efficient, it was announced here today. The move combines the Ministries of Trade and Finance, and of Mines and Industry, and creates a new Ministry of Water Supplies and Energy.

Mauritania, on the edge of the Sahara, has periodically been hard hit by drought. The Ministry of Housing and Urbanisation has also been absorbed into the Ministry of Equipment and Transport.

At the same time fishing and the maritime economy have become the direct responsibility of President Khouna Ould Haydala, assisted by a deputy minister, former Nouakchott governor Captain Lemine Ould Ndayane [spelling as received].

There has been criticism of this sector by the ruling Military Committee of National Salvation.

Foreign boats fishing illegally in the teeming waters off Mauritania are causing serious damage to the economy.

Four ministers leave office: Yahya Ould Menkhouss (employment and training), Mahjoub Ould Boye (water and housing), Mohamed Ould Sidi Ali (fishing and maritime economy) and Mohamed el Moctar Ould Zamel (information and telecommunications).

Mr Ould Zamel is replaced by Mohamed Salem Ould Zein [spelling as received], former Military Committee executive secretary for culture and Islamic morality. One other deputy min

ister is named, Ahmed Ould Ghanallah [spelling as received] at foreign affairs.

MOROCCO

Reportage on King Hassan's New York Activities

Mubarak Agrees on Initiative

LD301404 Kuwait KUNA in English 1230 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Rabat, Sept 30 (KUNA) — An authoritative newspaper Friday claimed that Egypt and Morocco are on the verge of announcing joint efforts to help the search for a settlement of the Middle East Crisis. *Risalat al-Ummah* [spelling as received] daily, which is closely linked to the Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid, said agreement to launch the fresh initiative was reached in New York during a meeting between King Hassan and the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The daily added that the talks between Hassan and Mubarak, who are attending the United Nations General Assembly session, were dedicated to the current Arab scene and resulted in agreement on certain steps that will be announced in time. The newspaper did not give a date for release of the announcement or its nature but said the talks between Hassan and Mubarak were held in complete secrecy.

Saudi King Lauded

LD301538 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York, Sept 30 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco lauded the efforts stepped up by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz of Saudi Arabia to settle the serious Lebanese crisis in the respect and safeguard of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, legitimacy, and unity. In a message addressed Thursday from New York to the Saudi monarch, King Hassan II pointed out that "if the action undertaken by your majesty was aimed, in the immediate future, to put an end to the bloody events tearing apart a people that we most believe, given the values it incarnates within our community, your noble and remote objectives were and remain the reconstruction, the strengthening, and the consolidation of the unity of our ranks in order to enable the Arab nation counter, with force, determination, and all the chances of success, the numerous challenges facing it."

"Your efforts," went on the message, "have given their first results that the whole world has hailed as being the victory of wisdom, tenacity, and perspicacity." "It is now up to the Lebanese people itself to give the proof of its maturity and of the level of its responsibilities. The part it is called to play in the process of peace and stability in the region is immensurable. In a large extent, the future of the Arab nation depends on it," concluded the message.

Sees Kuwaiti, Romanian Ministers

LD301334 Rabat MAP in English 1214 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York, Sep 30 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco attended here Thursday at the United Nations an informal meeting of the heads of state and government participating in the 38th UN General Assembly. This meeting which was held behind closed doors gathered several heads of state and governments among whom Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement. At the end of this meeting, King Hassan II received the Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. The monarch also received Romania's foreign minister, Mr Stefan Andrei, to whom he conveyed a verbal message to Romanian President Mr Nicolae Ceausescu.

Chairs Jerusalem Committee

LD011249 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York Oct 1 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco chaired, here Friday evening, the eighth session of the Al-Qods (Jerusalem) Committee formed by the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The meeting which was held behind closed doors was attended by the foreign affairs ministers and representatives of countries and organizations member of the committee and by the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). The member countries of the committee are: Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco,(chairman), Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Syria, and the PLO. On the other hand, King Hassan II received successively at his residence here, India's prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, Yugoslavia's President Mika Spiljak, and the Canadian Prime Minister Elliott Trudeau.

King Hassan Not To Attend French-African Summit

NC021726 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, Oct 2 (AFP) — King Hassan II of Morocco will not attend the Franco-African summit opening tomorrow in Vittel, eastern France, Moroccan Embassy sources here said today. The sources declined to give any reason for the king's absence. According to some reports here, he was suffering from a chill caught at the recent meeting of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. The embassy said the Moroccan delegation to the summit would comprise the monarch's personal adviser Ahmed Reda Guerida [spelling as received] and his foreign minister M'hamed Boucetta.

Polish Health Minister Arrives for Talks

LD022346 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The Polish minister of health arrived in Morocco today on an official visit. The Polish official said that the visit is aimed at strengthening Moroccan-Polish cooperation in the health field. Tomorrow the Polish minister will begin a series of talks with his Moroccan opposite number, Dr Rahali Rahal. He will also take part in working sessions on Moroccan-Polish cooperation in the health field and visit a number of Moroccan health establishments.

SUDAN

Authorities Discover Pro-Libyan Cell

JN021859 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 2 Oct (SUNA) — The state security organ has succeeded in discovering a secret cell called the organization of Secret Sudanese Revolutionary Committees. The members of this cell went through an ideological course in Libya which was intended to brainwash them so they could be used in achieving the conspiratorial and subversive objectives of Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The members of this cell were entrusted to enlist other Sudanese. An authoritative source in the state security organ has told SUNA that the cell is headed by:

Mutawakkil Mahjub Ahmad Basyuni, 24 years, a temporary clerk in the Abu Hajjar Rural Council from Sinjah.

Hashim 'Ali at-Tayyib, 28 years, from Murwa.

Hasan Sulayman Tawfiq, 31 years, from Sinjah working as a taxi driver in Khartoum.

'Umar Sulayman Ahmad Basyuni, 26 years, working as [word indistinct] at Sinjah court.

Yasin 'Ali Muhammad Sati, 29 years, a merchant in Bahr an-Nasr in Wad Madani.

Ahmad Isma'il Muhammad Salih, 27 years, assistant superviser at the Sinjah Council.

At-Taj Muhammad Ba Bakr, 28 years, a merchant in Suki.

The source said that the members of this cell were attracted into the ranks of the so-called Sudanese Revolutionary Committee, which is backed by the Libyan regime, by the offer of jobs in the Fatat ath-Thawrah establishment in Banghazi. They were enticed through the Libyan agent Ba Bakr Mahjub Ahmad Basyuni, a Sudanese. This agent had worked in a Banghazi pharmacy with a forged certificate. When the Libyan authorities discovered the forged document, they exploited it by using this agent in enlisting other Sudanese and carrying out Libya's hostile plans. The state security organ has detained the members of this cell. During the interrogation, they made full confessions admitting that they were misled and deceived.

Authorities Arrest Opposition Leader

JN301025 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Cairo — The Sudanese authorities last Sunday arrested As-Sadiq al-Mahdi, former prime minister and Al-Ansar leader in Sudan for questioning due to his opposition to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. As-Sadiq al-Mahdi had delivered the 'Id al-Adha sermon at Al-Mahdi mosque in Omdurman in which he criticized President Numayri's policy, especially the application of the Islamic law. He described this policy as being a partial measure and said that it did not include the comprehensive Islamic system. Sudanese officials said that Al-Mahdi's arrest is a mere reconciliatory measure to question him, and not an arrest operation. The Sudanese officials added that Al-Mahdi does not represent Al-Ansar and that his uncle Ahmad al-Mahdi supported President Numayri's policy.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Official on Situation in SDAR

AB300955 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Ould Salek, the Polisario Front official in charge of international relations, arrived in Ouagadougou yesterday Martin Setho of the broadcasting service and Abel Nadie of Voltavision [Upper Voltan Television] the aim of his visit to Upper Volta and answered their questions.

[Begin recording] [Salek] I am very pleased to be in Upper Volta. I am bringing a message from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR and secretary general of the Polisario Front, to His Excellency Thomas Sankara.

As you know, President Mohamed Abdelaziz participated in the meeting of the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara in Addis Ababa last week. The 19th OAU summit made decisions on a peaceful solution to the Western Saharan issue which defines an African peace plan to end the war between the SDAR and Morocco. The Polisario Front and the SDAR Government have done a lot toward the liberation of the continent by first of all fighting against Spanish colonialism and then against Moroccan aggression. Our country has signed a peace agreement with Mauritania and the SDAR Government, headed by President Mohamed Abdelaziz, pursues a policy that aims at the restoration of peace through a peaceful solution with our neighbor Morocco. Unfortunately, Morocco rejected the African peace plan during the recent meeting of the OAU implementation committee. It, therefore, assumes the grave responsibility of continuing the war and now Africa has to take up its responsibilities because the few people of Western Sahara which fought against Spanish colonialism and Moroccan aggression can no longer bear the cost of an expansionist policy against our country. We feel it is time for the whole of Africato assume its responsibility because the Moroccan aggression bears serious consequences.

The questioning of the borders inherited from colonialism, of the right of the people to independence, and of the right to freely build our country, show a double violation of principles of the OAU Charter and constitute a serious threat to the whole of Africa. I have therefore been charged by President Mohamed Abdelaziz to inform President Sankara about the situation in the region in the light of the recent meeting of the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara.

[Setho] Mr Minister, what is the present military situation in Western Sahara?

[Salek] Well, we control 90 percent of the territory of the SDAR. Morocco, which occupies a small portion in the northwestern part near the border with Morocco, is assisted by direct U.S. inter-

vention in the form of arms and technicians. It has formed a wall around captured towns such as (Ayoun, Ismaila, Ahla, and Bokra). This wall is equipped with sophisticated arms including electronic gadgets, radar and electronic monitoring systems. This proves the defeat of the Moroccan Army in the field, an army which claimed to be controlling Western Sahara in 1975 and which occupied Mauritania is today incapable of controlling that small part of our territory. The Saharan Liberation Army is holding more than 3,000 Moroccan prisoners including officers, noncommissioned officers, pilots, and soldiers. Our weapons are primarily arms captured from the Moroccan Army of aggression, and are either of American or French make. The Saharan Army is also present in part of southern Morocco.

Considering that Morocco has violated our sovereignty and occupies our country, that it is an aggressor since it hasn't withdrawn its soldiers, the war will continue. Last year, we reduced military operations in hopes of a peaceful solution. Morocco does not want that and barely a month after the Addis Ababa summit which decided on an African peace plan, King Hassan II decided to take a position contrary to the letter and the spirit of the African decision. This provoked hostilities at the military level which still continue. The hostilities continue in Moroccan territory and in the occupied zones. It is within this framework that you heard of the battles of Smara [names indistinct]. These battles will continue since Morocco refuses the peaceful solution. The military solution is therefore imperative. This is what is happening in our country, at the military level.

[Nadie] Mr Minister, with the failure of the OAU minisummit on Western Sahara, how do you see the immediate future of the SDAR?

[Salek] The Saharan people do not have any choice other than continuing their liberation struggle. We are African people, whom the international community recognizes as having the right to independence and self-determination. Morocco violates these rights, and it violates our sovereignty and our territorial integrity. We will continue the struggle at all levels, military and diplomatically. We will improve on this struggle until the end of the war of aggression imposed on our country by Morocco. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

Fisseha Desta Returns From DPRK, SRV Visits

EA301524 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Summary] Fisseha Desta, PMAC assistant secretary general, returned to Addis Ababa today after concluding a working visit to the DPRK and the SRV. During his visit he delivered a message from Mengistu Haile Mariam to the leaders of the two countries and has returned with messages from the two leaders for Mengistu Haile Mariam.

COPWE Delegations Depart for GDR, Bulgaria

EA021502 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Summary] Two COPWE delegations left today for Bulgaria and the GDR. They are led by Berhanu Baye, labor and social affairs minister and PMAC Standing Committee member, and Legese Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, respectively. The delegations are making the visits to gain useful ideas to promote the struggle to form a workers party based on the long-term experiences of the vanguard communist parties of these two countries.

KENYA

President Moi Appoints New Cabinet Ministers

EA011503 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 1400 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today appointed his new cabinet of 23 ministers. He appointed 42 assistant ministers, 24 permanent secretaries, and 11 nominated members of parliament. The president removed three former ministers from the previous list of ministers: Stanley Oloitipitip, Charles Rubia, and Dr Zachary Onyonka.

The new council of ministers has five new ministers: a nominated member of parliament who has also been appointed minister of finance and planning, Professor Saitoti; Mr Kenneth Matiba, who is now the minister of culture and social services; Mr Maina Wanjigi, who is minister of tourism and wildlife; Messrs Peter Nyakiamo and Hussein Maalim Muhammad, who are ministers in the office of the president.

Moi Speech on Reshuffle

EA012003 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in Swahili 1617 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at State House, Nakury — date not given; Moi speaks in English; recorded]

[Excerpt] My Dear Kenyans: Having successfully conducted the general elections, we must now move to the next step of laying down a new program of work, and with a renewed mandate as your president, my first constitutional responsibility is to establish a new government. While considering appointments of ministers, assistant ministers, and other public officers to constitutional offices, I have seriously taken cognizance of the fact that we have a heavy responsibility ahead of us which must be tackled skillfully and with dedication in order to be able to meet the aspirations of all Kenyans.

I have also taken into account the view that in future, institutions such as those involved in research activities, and indeed our university, will exercise as much autonomy as possible in their general administration. Indeed, our people's expectations can only be met through hard work, determination, and loyalty to our country. This in effect means that those who are elected or appointed to positions of managing the affairs of this nation must not only be willing to accept responsibility but must also be seen to be dedicated to serve all people of Kenya, regardless of their ethnic or religious background.

I wish, therefore, to make it quite clear that these criteria for appointment to such demanding positions must be seen to be above tribal or ethnic sentiments. In other words, efficiency and service to the nation must take precedence. Obviously, if we allow tribal or any other parochial sentiments to encroach into our system we would automatically be inviting serious management problems, and yet this could only happen if we were to give way to the selfishness and personal ego of a few individuals at the expense of the whole nation. We must all think as Kenyans and accept that public positions should be held by persons considered most suitable, regardless of their ethnic background. In effect this means that all leaders must be contented, in their service to the nation, with whatever position they are placed, either through election or appointment.

I also wish to reiterate that any person appointed to a position of responsibility must immediately realize that personal, or constituency, or ethnic interests will not be mixed with the public service. This condition must be regarded as a major disciplinary requirement among others which I have decided to include in the terms and conditions of appointment for ministers and assistant ministers. I also expect all permanent secretaries and other public servants to strictly observe the laid-down disciplinary code.

In this connection, I naturally expect all public servants to realize that we are opening a new chapter along which efficiency, disloyalty, tribalism, nepotism, personal ego, and other antisocial behavior will not be tolerated. I need not, therefore, overemphasize my determination to ensure that there is discipline and dedicated performance in the public service generally.

SOMALIA

President Departs for Franco-African Summit

EA021457 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Summary] President Mohamed Siad Barre left for France today to attend the Franco-African conference there.

TANZANIA

Reportage on Nyerere Activities in New York

Speech to Tanzanians

EA021959 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] In New York President Nyerere has said that Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda are close to reaching a compromise formula according to which they will be able to share out the assets and liabilities of the east African community, which broke up in 1977. Speaking at a party organized by Tanzanians living in New York, America, Mwalimu said the three countries could reach agreement by December or early next year. He said that following such an agreement, the three countries would explore other avenues of cooperation.

On agricultural development, which is the backbone of the Tanzanian economy, Mwalimu said that Tanzania's agricultural policy aimed at making farmers exert more effort to render the nation self-sufficient in [word indistinct] crops. He said that under this policy, extension services in the agricultural sector were being strengthened as well as the distribution of expertise on inputs to farmers. Mwalimu described as a misconception the idea that Tanzania's policy welcomed capitalist agriculture. Mwalimu said Tanzania's policy was not aimed at strengthening the development of private agriculturalists. He said that the major problems facing the implementation of the agricultural policy centered on ways of improving traditional agricultural methods to transform them into modern ones for increased yields. He added that it was not the nation's intention to encourage its nationals to become capitalists. Mwalimu said that he was hopeful that the Tanzanian economic situation would become sound in the next 15 years.

President Nyerere arrived in Geneva today for a 2-day visit during which he will be awarded the Nansen Medal in recognition of his contribution in helping refugees. The medal is awarded by the UN Refugee Commission, which has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Meeting With Koivisto, Ortega

EA301532 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] President Nyerere has held talks with various leaders of national delegations to the UN General Assembly. Among the leaders he met are President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, who promised Mwalimu increased economic aid to Tanzania to consolidate the existing relations between Tanzania and Finland. Mwalimu has also held talks with President [as heard] Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, who briefed the president on political developments in Latin America.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Bokassa Prepared To Return To Assume Power

AB302030 Paris AFP in French 1030 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bangui, 30 Sep (AFP) — In a lengthy written "statement" distributed secretly in Bangui, former CAR Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who has been living in exile in Ivory Coast, has expressed his intention to return home and assume the reins of power if such is the desire of the "people of the CAR." Meanwhile, a mysterious communique carried recently by certain teleprinters in the capital of the CAR — notably at the French Embassy — reported that Mr Bokassa's return to the CAR is imminent.

The communique, signed by the "Free Forces of the CAR" [FCL] points out that leading officials of that movement, hitherto unknown, succeeded in holding a clandestine meeting recently in Sangha Province (southwest CAR). "The day of our leader Emperor Bokassa's return is drawing near," the communique states, adding that Andre Kolingba's military regime has been unable to hamper the "establishment" of the FCL on CAR soil.

In his statement addressed to the CAR people, Mr Bokassa claims he is innocent of the crimes perpetrated in the last year of his reign. In April 1979, more than 150 schoolchildren and secondary school students were massacred in several prisons in Bangui by the CAR Army. These crimes were first denounced by "Amnesty International" then later confirmed by an international commission of African lawyers.

But according to Mr Bokassa, "the governments of Paris and Bangui have accurate information and irrefutable documents" showing how every means was used to "disqualify him psychologically and morally" and "destabilize" his power. The former emperor is, therefore, claiming the "right to stand trial before a magistrate court" so that "the truth will be established."

After denouncing in strong terms General Kolingba's strategy since he came to power on 1 September 1981, Mr Bokassa drew the list of decisions "to be implemented" on his "arrival" in CAR: the reestablishment of parties and workers unions, "total" freedom of expression, release of all political prisoners, the constitution of a national assembly, implementation of an ambitious socioeconomic development plan, and so forth. CAR will become the "backyard garden" of the African Continent, the former emperor said.

Finally, Bokassa made an appeal to the Central African military officers who, he writes "have dealt a deadly blow to the democratic life of the country by seizing power and remaining in power by force." "I solemnly call upon them," the former emperor added, "to remember the [words indistinct] which make them the custodians of the Army's honor and that a temporary alliance can be pardoned in the name of the superior interest of the state. I expect them to get back and stay within the law."

On its side, the Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party, the banned opposition movement of the CAR, said in the latest edition of its news publication *E Zingo* that "Bokassa" elements are present everywhere in the general set up of the CAR state and are actively preparing for the return of the former emperor. The main concern of Mr Bokassa's supporters, *E Zingo* stressed, is henceforth to obtain the "neutrality" of French forces stationed in CAR, numbering about 1,100 men.

From the point of view of the CAR authorities, these supporters are just "nostalgic, irresponsible, and restless souls." In a recent speech, head of state General Kolingba stated: "The CAR people have not lost their memories and still less their sanity. They will vigorously rise up in one body to block the way, awaken these indecent dreamers, and make them fail."

CHAD

Habre Discusses French, Libyan Roles in Country

AB301348 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 30 Sep (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre considers the presence of the French military contingent in Chad as an "operation of blue helmets" and believes that the existence of a "red line" separating the forces in the field strengthens the position of Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In an interview published on Friday by the weekly magazine *Jeune Afrique, Mr Habre affirmed that Col al-Qadhdhafi* "could be afraid that the French troops have come to help Chad recover its territorial integrity and defend its sovereignty." Today, he stressed, "the Libyans are practically assured of impunity, and this gives them the additional assurance to continue with their enterprise — the invasion of Chad."

"The question being asked by every Chadian today is the following: What is the exact role of the French forces? We have not yet obtained a clear answer to this," he added. Mr Habre indicated that the Franco-African summit in Vittel will be "an opportunity to fully inform the assembled heads of state about the dangerous problem confronting Chad. We are intransigent as far as Chad's integrity and independence are concerned, but we have always combined war and diplomacy," he continued.

"Al-Qadhdhafi now occupies 500,000 square km of our territory," Mr Habre continued. "It is he who is waging war on us ... The north of Chad belongs to Chad. The day we are able to gather sufficient forces, we will not hesitate even a second to go to confront the Libyan expansionists."

The Chadian president emphasized that he has called on all Chadians living in exile to return home. "If Goukouni (Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT) decides to return, he will be at home," he said. "I think he would feel better here (in Chad) than in Tripoli where he is a prisoner."

While declaring that the situation in the field is relatively calm, Mr Habre denounced "the intensive preparations" being made by the Libyan forces. Questioned on the possibility of a tacit or explicit Franco-Libyan entente, the Chadian head of state did not see "what interest France would have in concluding a pact without the knowledge of Chad." After describing Col al-

Qadhdhafi as a "music hall military leader, a satan, an expansionist, and a slave dealer," he added: "In any case, he does not respect any pact. One cannot trust Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi."

Government Reaffirms Desire for Peaceful Solution
JN301603 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Njamena, 30 Sep (SUNA) — The Chadian Government has again confirmed its stand which calls for resolving the Chadian problem peacefully, provided that negotiations to this effect take place between Libya and Chad and that Libya withdraw its forces from Chad and ceases intervening in Chad's internal and external affairs before these negotiations begin.

In a statement read today before the heads of diplomatic missions and representatives of international organizations accredited to Chad, Korom Hamet, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that Chad rejects the proposals made recently by the acting OAU secretary. The statement stressed the importance of the Chadian Government and people becoming acquainted with any proposals related to their cause.

The official Chadian statement issued today pointed out Chad's efforts over past years to reach a solution to the Chadian problem with Libya, clarifying that the latter ignored efforts by international and regional organizations to resolve the conflict between the two countries peacefully andescalated its aggression against Chad and occupied half of its territory.

Concluding, the statement affirmed that the Chadian Government only wants peace to prevail and its territorial integrity to be restored so that it may devote its attention to reconstructing and developing the country.

French Parliamentarians Arrive 29 September
AB300935 Paris AFP in French 0815 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Sep (AFP) — A delegation of French parliamentarians will begin a 2-day visit to Chad today. During the visit, it will inspect the French military installations and hold talks with various Chadian authorities.

The eight-member delegation is led by Louis Darinot, the chairman of the National Assembly Defense Commission. Mr Darinot stated on the arrival of the delegation Thursday evening that the purpose of the visit was to "see under what conditionsthe instruction mission assigned to the French Army is being carried out."

Bardai Reports Goukouni Message to Perez de Cuellar
AB301950 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Message sent to 38th UN General Assembly chairman by Goukouni Oueddei, president of Transitional National Union Government of Chad, from Bardai on 28 September 1983 — read by announcer]

[Text] To His Excellecy Javier Perez de Cuellar: Following my letter No 563 — Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of 4 July 1983, and my (?public) message of 1983, I have the honor to draw your high attention to the following facts. The resumption of violence which prevails in my country, Chad, is due to the arbitrary confiscation of power by the FAN, one of the 11 political-military factions which signed the Lagos accords. The presence of this faction was imposed and supported in Ndjamena by foreign powers. The only legal and worthy framework recognized by the OAU for the peaceful, just, and lasting settlement of the Chadian conflict is that of the Lagos accords. The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] which I am heading, draws its legitimacy from this accord, which was sponsored by the OAU. The OAU, in its search for a (?frank) and negotiated solution to this local conflict, has asked — during the meeting of the OAU Bureau on 15 and 16 July 1983 — among other things, for the immediate suspension of the hostilities among the parties involved in the conflict and the noninterference of African and non-African states in Chad's domestic affairs, the collaboration of all Chadian factions to allow the resumption of the process for negotiations between the Chadian parties involved in the conflict [words indistinct].

The presence of the representatives of the FAN, installed in Ndjamena and who cannot in any way represent the Chadian people at the 38th session of the United Nations, will only complicate the efforts of the OAU in its search for a negotiated political solution. Therefore, [words indistinct] to the 38th session of the United Nations. Please bring this information to the knowledge of all the delegations and that of the chairman of the Security Council. Please accept, (?Mr Chairman), the assurances of my highest regards.

Issued in Bardai on 28 September 1983.

[Signed] Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the GUNT

BENIN

President Leaves for Summit in France

AB011205 Paris AFP in French 1134 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Cotonou, 1 Oct (AFP) — Beninese head of state Mathieu Kerekou left Cotonou on Saturday morning for Paris where he will attend the French-African summit in Vittel. He told the press shortly before his departure that one could not expect important results from this informal conference "which cannot claim to be able to solve within 48 hours problems that the UN Security Council, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement could not solve." Concerning Chad, he said that "the Chadians should be allowed to solve their problems themselves without any foreign intervention." On the Western Sahara, President Kerekou said that "only direct negotiations on the basis of the OAU decisions constitute the just solution fo this conflict."

GHANA

Commentary Reviews Rawlings' Visit to Upper Volta

AB020950 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Another example of the strong bonds of brotherly relations existing between African countries was highlighted in yesterday's visit of the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to the border city of Po in the Republic of Upper Volta — a visit, which though bereft of the great deal of the traditional ceremonial fanfare, should still make its own peculiar and equally significant impact on the peoples of the two countries. At the center of the city of Po, a few miles from the Ghana-Upper Volta border, Chairman Rawlings and his 34-year of old counterpart, Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council, met to share thoughts on matters of mutual and bilateral interest.

The meeting ground, an open park, was not as highly decorated as is often done on such occasions. The guard of honor mounted by a unit of the Upper Volta Army was simple. The variety of dances performed to honor the Ghanaian vistors were unsophisticated and devoid of artificiality. The teeming crowd of the masses of people chanting slogans and singing revolutionary songs was about the only overwhelming feature of the scenario, yet the reception was heart-warming and the meeting is one that deserves to go down in the annals of the two countries. Both leaders, in their addresses, remarked that the meeting was a revolutionary one which had nothing to do with protocol. It was, in the words of the PNDC chairman, a combattant meeting out of tune with the old ceremonial role that African leaders have and continue to play. It was a meeting of two leaders who have discovered a scientific appreciation of the changes that African nations have gone through so far and what they still need. The sincerity of the two revolutionaries was reflected in the simple greetings they exchanged and it would never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Talks between them were held at no less a place than the training center of Po commandos from where the military phase of the Upper Volta revolution was launched earlier on this year — a further indication of the true practical and functional motive behind the visit.

The Ghanaian revolution is only a 21-month old toddler and that of Upper Volta a mere 4-month old suckling, but already the similarities between the two are very clear. The Revolutionary Defense Committee of Upper Volta find themselves faced with the same challenges as the People's Defense Committees here. Both must be vigilant and militarily alert if the two revolutionary processes are to move forward. The forces of reaction, imperialism, and neocolonialism are the created threat to the pursuit and attainment of social justice, and these too being the goals of the two revolutions. Indeed, of the two processes, it can be said that one complements the other and neither one can fulfill itself without the other.

The nature of the visit and the meetings and discussions held also portray the heads of state as having come to grips with the enormity of the task ahead, and yet, in spite of its gigantic size, they are confident in the victory that always crowns sweat and hard work. Emerging also from the visit was the picture of two countries, both victims of miseducation which has over the period led to the creation of military and police services that did not ensure the protection of the people, but rather bred animosity — a situation which the struggling masses of Ghana and Upper Volta are determined to reverse.

Yet another striking similarity, which even at the infant stages of the two transformation processes manifests itself clearly, is the common setback and outmaneuvering that set in at different stages. Ghana, in 1979, won the June 4 victory of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, but handed over after 3 months only to realize the serious mistakes she had made. The people of Upper Volta too, first embarked upon their period of change last year, but within a short time realized the misdirection being orchestrated by antirevolutionaries and they quickly rectified the imbalance. Both of them have learned bitter lessons the hard way.

Chairman Rawlings significantly observed during a brief press interview at Po that we thought oppression was accidental, but we later realized that it is an orchestrated, organized affair. Ghanaians and Upper Voltarians must, therefore, keep a united front if not for their own sake, at least for the sake of Africa. They have a duty to perform to each other and to the continent, and they must therefore extend the fight for social justice beyond their boundaries. At the end of their infant and youthful periods, the two revolutions will be judged by the degree or level of effort that they have put into making life meaningful for the masses of the people. And this, in turn, will determine the justification for their being launched at their respective times.

NDC Message to Cuba on National Day

AB301840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The secretary to the National Defense Committee [NDC], Professor Mawuse Dake, has sent a congratulatory message to the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution to mark the 23d

anniversary celebration of the Cuban revolution. It was sent through the Cuban ambassador to Ghana on behalf of the NDC and Workers and People's Defense Committees under its umbrella. The message declared:

We consider ourselves fortunate, and indeed proud, that in our revolutionary development, we can count on the experience and solidarity of the Cuban people. We are particularly glad for the continued strengthening of the bonds of brotherly solidarity between our two revolutions and peoples.

The message expressed sincerest feelings of joy and admiration at the success the Cuban people, under the ever-inspiring leadership of Brother Fidel Castro, continue to score.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Former Officials Suspended; Vieira Promoted

AB030745 Paris AFP in English 0711 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Bissau, Oct 3 (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau's former Armed Forces chief, Major Joao da Silva, ousted Foreign Minister Samba Lamine Mane, and former Junior Minister for Fisheries Flavio Proenca have been suspended from the Political Bureau of the ruling PAIGC Party for a year, it was announced here Sunday. They and three other lower-ranking officials suspended from the party had "betrayed the goals of the national liberation which began on 14 November 1980" — the day the country's current military rulers overthrew President Luiz Cabral — the PAIGC Central Committee communique said. It said Major da Silva remained a member of the Central Committee. He and the two former ministers lost their jobs six weeks ago. Head of state Major Joao Bernardo Vieira said at the time that the ministers had been corrupt and that Major da Silva had been guilty of "undignified and inappropriate behavior."

Three former officials were expelled from the party — Joao da Costa, former candidate member of the Central Committee and senior official under ex-President Cabral, Honorio Fonseca, ex-ambassador to Moscow — both of whom are in jail — and Leopoldo Alfama, ex-governor of Cacheun region who was recently amnestied.

The Central Committee, which approved a new four-year development plan, called for greater efforts to stimulate production in the countryside and to attract foreign investment. The committee also promoted Major Vieira, who ousted Mr Cabral in 1980, to the rank of general.

LIBERIA

Doe in France for Franco-African Summit

AB021340 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1200 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, and his 17-man official party are in France to attend the Franco-African summit which begins tomorrow. CIC Doe is in France at the invitation of the French president, Francois Mitterrand. About 8 days ago, the Liberian leader, accompanied by a 17-man official delegation, left Liberia for a 12-day visit to the United States and France. During his stay in the Unted States, Dr Doe addressed the UN General Assembly in New York. He held talks with President Reagan and other U.S. Government officials.

MALI

President Traore Departs for Summit in Vittel

AB021335 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore, the president of the republic, left Bamako this morning for France, in particular for Vittel, where the conference of heads of state of France and Africa will take place. The conference will take place at a time when Africa is confronted with developmental problems and with two burning political issues, namely the Western Saharan issue and the Chadian problem. There is no doubt that the two issues will be examined extensively at the French-African summit.

NIGERIA

President Shagari Sworn in for Second Term

AB011255 Lagos NAN in English 1255 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Lagos, Oct 1 (NAN) — President Shehu Shagari was sworn in today in Lagos for a second term in office. The swearing-in ceremony which coincided with the 23d anniversary of the country's independence, was conducted at the Tafawa Belewa Square by the chief justice of the federation, Mr Justice Atanda Fatai-Williams. Also sworn-in for a second term was the vice-president, Dr Alex Ekwueme. President Shagari and Dr Ekwueme swore to uphold the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

In a speech shortly after the swearing-in, President Shagari enjoined all Nigerians, irrespective of their political and religious affiliations, to co-operate with his administration to build a strong and virile nation. He said that his administration would ensure the provision of water and power supply as well as self-sufficiency in food production. President Shagari said that his government would also ensure the maintenance of law and order. The next 4 years, he said, would witness prudent management of the nation's economy to feature a reduction in public expenditure. He said that only viable projects would be embarked upon and that efforts would be made to diversify the economy. On foreign affairs, the president re-affirmed the country's support for the OAU in its fight against colonialism. President Shagari said that Nigeria would remain friendly with all nations, adding: "Foreign nationals in our midst will be protected as long as they are law-abiding." President Shagari later inspected the guard of honour mounted by members of the Armed Forces, para-military personnel and school children. He also took salutes from those marching past the presidential dias as the armoured corps and the artillery unit paraded some military hard-wares. There was also a display by some Nigerian Air Force jets which flew past the arena.

intend to create a national planning commission which will be an expert body for the initiation and coordination of the economic policy action and to ensure greater planning discipline and efficiency. This commission, which will be located in the presidency, will among other things serve as a secretariat for the national economic council.

At this juncture, I wish to appeal to all the governors in the 19 states to ensure proper discipline and prudence in their general management of public funds. This is because no matter how well we establish planning discipline on the federal level, imprudent and uncoordinated budgeting at the state level will have an almost equally negative effect on the national economy. In light of the present economic situation, I have also decided to restructure and rationalize the machinery of government to facilitate improved performance. To reduce cost and make for greater efficiency through better coordination, the number of federal ministries and departments will be reduced. Henceforth, renewed emphasis will be placed on a prudent management of men and material. I wish, therefore, to stress that under the new dispensation, all government functionaries, especially ministers, special adivisers, and top government officials, will be expected to demonstrate not only competence, resourcefulness, and dedication, but also an exemplary standard of probity and integrity. In the spirit of the ongoing ethical revolution, proven cases of abuse of office and corruption will attract immediate sanction. Indiscipline and inefficiency will similarly be punished while a system of rewarding competence and efficiency will be evolved. In answer to the demands of the times, only competent and trustworthy men and women able and willing to deliver will be put at the helm of affairs.

In addition to the reduction in the number of ministries and political appointees, I am convinced that we have now gained sufficient awareness of the type of civil service which we require under the presidential system of government which we now operate. Our civil service, which is a product of the parliamentary era, has adapted itself reasonably well to the demands of the new system. I would, therefore, like to commend the civil service for the support it has given to the outgoing administration. I trust I can count on its continued support during my second term of office. However, like any other organization, the civil service is not perfect. It has, therefore, become necessary to reexamine it in terms of texture and organization in order to make it more efficient and responsive to the requirements of the new presidential system. In order to ensure that its adaptation is systematized, I intend to set up a panel to reexamine the concept and structure of the civil service commission and to review the operational procedure, methods of organization, recruitment, control, and discipline of the civil service in relation to the responsibilities of the civil service commission, and to make appropriate recommendations for improving its efficiency and productivity.

Our 1983 manifesto has promised free functional and qualitative education at all levels. In fulfillment of that objective, I have set up a high-powered technical committee to work out the details of the financial and other implications of the scheme and advise government on how best to achieve these policy objectives. This approach (?will become entrenched) to enable us to arrive at long-term solutions to the problem of financing education in all [word indistinct] institutions. Pending the completion of this exercise, all states currently implementing the free education policy should continue to do so without prejudice to whatever recommendation the committee may make on the issue.

At this juncture, I wish to extend my hearty congratulations to all those who have been elected into the various elective offices in our Constitution. I offer them my hand and fellowship. I ask them to join me in this task of making Nigeria great. To their other opponents as well as mine, I congratulate them on putting up a good fight. I ask them not to allow their spirit to be dampened by defeat but to cooperate with us and give the best of their services to our fatherland. Now that elections are over, I wish to appeal to all Nigerians to go about their legitimate business peacefully. I must warn, however, that lawlessness will not be condoned, and any attempt by anybody or group to cause a breach of the peace will be adequately dealt with by the law enforcement agencies.

To our brothers and friends in the international community, I once more offer our hand of continued fraternity and friendly relations. Our special commitment to Africa as a centerpiece of our foreign policy will continue. The struggle for the achievement of freedom for all the oppressed people of Africa will continue to attract our sympathy and support. Nigeria will try to encourage other African countries to emulate our democratic experiment and learn from our democratic experience. No sacrifice will be considered too great in the achievement of a real freedom and democracy in Africa.

Fellow Nigerians, we have spent the last 4 years in establishing and consolidating our new system of government. In the difficult days ahead, I will need all your support and understanding to bring about economic stabilization and prosperity to all our people. I will need all your support to generate and sustain a high sense of national ethic. I will need all your support to enable Nigeria to assume an even more dynamic and (?professor) role in the achievement of African unity, international peace, and security. Your massive mandate freely given me in the just concluded election makes me confident that this support will not be denied. On my part, I wish to renew my pledge to uphold the Constitution and to serve you to the very best of my ability. May God bless you all.

Shagari Offers To Host Talks on Chad in Nigeria

AB301905 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari said the Federal Government is ready to initiate and host any talks aimed at resolving the conflict in Chad. The president gave the assurance in Lagos today when the son of the French president, Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, delivered a special message from his father, Mr Francois Mitterrand, congratulating President Shehu Shagari on his reelection and on Nigeria's 23d independence anniversary. President Shehu Shagari explained that the only solution to a lasting peace in Chad was for the people to elect a government and leaders of their choice. Other solutions, he said, include the meeting of the various factions's leaders outside the country, a referendum, general elections, and the running of the country by a committee

or group of technocrats. He added that all the proposals should be organized under auspices of the OAU.

The president disclosed that Nigeria had already informed parties concerned of the proposals. He said after 18 years of fighting it has now become clear that no military solution, especially now that outside forces have been involved, could end the conflict.

Responding, Mr Christophe Mitterrand said France is present in Chad at the request of the legitimate government in that country. He pointed out that France would support any peace initiatives, including that of Nigeria, to end the Chadian conflict. Mr Mitterrand expressed the hope that his visit to Nigeria would (?help) improve relations between Nigeria and France. He also renewed the invitation of the French president to his Nigerian counterpart.

TOGO

Eyadema in France for Franco-African Summit

AB301940 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] (?It is on Monday at 1435) in Vittel, France, that the 10th summit of heads of state of France and Africa will begin. In order to participate in that meeting, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, left Lome this morning for the French capital where he arrived at 1530.

UPPER VOLTA

Reportage on Visit of Ghanaian Head of State

Received by Sankara

AB301325 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received a report filed by our correspondent Ouatamon Lamien who accompanied Comrade President Captain Thomas Sankara to Po. Lamien says the head of state received his Ghanaian counterpart Rawlings this morning. Both leaders have already held a round of talks touching on the strengthening of their respective revolutionary experiences. Our correspondent will give us further details on the meeting during our 2000 cast tonight.

Sankara, Rawlings Hold Talks

AB302130 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council [CNR] and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, Comrade Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, head of state and chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] of Ghana, today paid a friendly and working visit to the Republic of Upper Volta. He was accompanied by Captain Kodjo Tsikata, special adviser to the PNDC; Kofi Djin, secretary for the interior; Dr Obed Asamoah, secretary for foreign affairs; Martin Hamidu, deputy secretary for Upper East; Colonel (retired) J M. Ewah, chief of staff, PNDC office; D. Q. Okran, charge d'affaires of the Ghana Embassy, and J.A. Ruby, acting director of the African Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The visiting head of state and his host held talks during which they not only surveyed the excellent bilateral relations existing between their two countries and peoples, but also exchanged views on issues relating to subregional cooperation and their common role in the struggle for the total liberation of the territories in southern Africa from the yoke of oppression. Their talks were marked by complete cordiality and frankness which reflected the brotherly nature of the relations existing between Ghana and Upper Volta.

On bilateral relations, the two heads of state were satisfied that Ghana-Upper Volta relations have grown virile. In this connection, they have reiterated their conviction that their permanent joint commission for cooperation constitutes the best means by which the two countries could most effectively improve and strengthen cooperation between their two countries, and have, in consequence, decided to hold a meeting of the joint commission in Accra from 14 to 18 November 1983 to consider areas of common interest in commercial, scientific, political, legal, economic, health, cultural, transport, and communications fields.

The subject of subregional cooperation also engaged the attention of the two heads of state who recognized the urgent need to take steps to remove barriers to the harmonization of the economies of the subregion in order to improve the standard of living of their peoples. The two heads of state were convinced that the revolutionary approach is the best means of solving Third World problems. In this regard, the two leaders agreed to hold regular consultations to achieve their common objectives. On the issue of African liberation, the two heads of state have renewed the determination of their respective governments and peoples to work in concert within the framework of the OAU in support of the just aspirations of their African brothers and sisters struggling against the forces of apartheid and oppression in Azania and Namibia. The two leaders condemned South Africa for her destabilization policies in southern Africa and by extension the influential and cynical friends of that country through whose material, diplomatic, and moral support, South Africa is able to brazingly and arrogantly flout world opinion.

The two heads of state addressed a popular rally at the center of the city of Po and later held talks at the national training center of Po commandos. Comrade FLight Lt Jerry John Rawlings expressed his profound gratitude to the head of state of Upper Volta and to the people of Upper Volta, particularly the people of Po, for the spontaneous and heartwarming reception accorded him and his entourage throughout his brief visit. Comrade Flight Lt Jerry John Rawlings readily accepted an invitation extended to him by Comrade Thomas Sankara within a month.

During the talks, Comrade Captain Sankara was assisted by the following: Comrade Compaore Blaise, minister of presidential affairs; Lieutenant (Boyerfa), member of the CNR; Lieutenant Laye Gire, member of the CNR; Lieutenant Douda Traore,

member of the CNR; Comrade Adama Toure, minister of information; Comrade Raymond Poda, minister of justice; Comrade Bernadette Paley, minister of social welfare; Comrade Ernest N. Ouedraogo, state secretary for interior and security; Comrade (Goerpole Bomago), Voltaic [as heard] ambassador to Ghana; Comrade Isaac Ouedraogo, director of Cabinet, president's office; Comrade Paul Disere Kabore, director of bilateral cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Jules Christian Toure,; director of state protocol; Comrade Prosper Vakouma, director of African and Asian division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Jean-Paul Traore, administrative officer, Po District.

Rawlings Addresses Po Rally

AB010610 Accra Domestic Service in English 2145 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has declared that independence for African states is meaningless if it does not create the political and social atmosphere which will break the barriers that divide the people of the continent. He said true independence should create the economic and social conditions for a much better economic interaction of the continent. Flight Lt Rawlings was addressing a mammoth rally in the Upper Volta border town of Po today during a brief visit for talks with his Upper Voltan counterpart, Captain Thomas Sankara. He said the process of breaking down these barriers is not going to be easy and this needs total conscientization [as heard] of the masses for a battle against imperialism that has created conditions for the situation which has turned the Armed Forces and the police into oppressive elements devoid of the qualities needed for achieving true social justice. The revolution of Ghana and Upper Volta has come to correct all this, he said. Flight Lt Rawlings said the process can be speeded up by the understanding of the people and continued interaction of African countries.

Replying, Capt Sankara said the visit of the PNDC chairman marks a turning point in his country's revolution. Capt Sankara stressed that the revolutions of Ghana and Upper Volta should try to fight the forces of reaction and imperialism because the revolution is for the whole of Africa and not only for the peoples of Ghana and Upper Volta. For these reasons, everything possible should be done to defend the process.

In a communique, the two leaders reiterated their conviction that the Ghana-Upper Volta Joint Commission for Cooperation constitutes the best means through which the two countries can effectively improve and strengthen cooperation between them.

Sankara Receives Polisario Front Envoy

AB011120 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Polisario Front special envoy who arrived in Ouagadougou yesterday was this morning received in audience by the head of state. After the audience, Ould Salek, the Polisario Front official in charge of international relations, told the press about his audience with the head of state.

[Begin recording] [Salek] I am very glad to have been received by President Thomas Sankara, to whom I delivered a message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR and secretary general of the Polisario Front. I informed the head of state about the situation in the SDAR after the meeting of the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara in Addis Ababa.

[Unidentified reporter] Is the SDAR ready for the organization of the referendum?

[Salek] Yes, we are ready for the implementation of the peace plan adopted by the 19th OAU summit. This peace plan provides for direct negotiations between the two parties in conflict, that is between Morocco and the SDAR, to draw up modalities for a referendum and a cease-fire. But the peace plan cannot be implemented without the direct negotiations which Morocco has refused. We cannot unilaterally implement a plan [words indistinct] two parties in conflict.

Sankara Departs for Franco-African Summit

AB021825 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state, left Ouagadougou early this morning for Vittel, France, where he will attend the 10th French-African summit from 3 to 5 October.

Foreign Dignitaries Attend Army Function

AB020915 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The activities organized by the Headquarters and Support Regiment demonstrating its adherence to the revolutionary process ushered in on 4 August began on Friday evening at the Guillaume Ouedraogo barracks. There was a massive turnout at the activities.

High-ranking officials present at the function included Comrade Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the commander in chief of the High Command of the National Armed Forces and minister of national defense and veterans' affairs, deputizing for the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution. Also present were Comrade Captain Henri Zongo, minister of state enterprises and deputy national secretary of the Revolutionary Defense Council [CDR]; 2d Lieutenant Kilmouse Ouen; the delegates of the Ouagadougou CDRs, and the commanding officers of the various garrisons of the country. The function was heightened by the presence of foreign guests, notably Colonel A. Salazar of the Cuban Army General Staff; Ould Salek, SDAR secretary for external relations, and His Excellency Kim Yang-yong, the DPRK ambassador to our country.

ANGOLA

U.S. Congressmen Warned on Illegal Visit to South

AB011200 Luanda ANGOP in French 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Luanda, 1 Oct (ANGOP) — According to an official source in Lisbon who chose to remain anonymous, several members of the U.S. Congress, similar to their European counterparts recently, are visiting Namibia and are planning to illegally cross into the southern part of Angolan territory occupied by the racist South African Army.

If this plan is carried out, it is evident that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola cannot be held responsible for what may happen to them. For this reason, it warns all superpowers who violate the sovereignty of Angolan territory of the dangerous consequences entailed by such an act.

A similar act of provocation was strongly condemned by almost all the African states, which through the OAU qualified the illegal presence on Angolan territory of members of the European Parliament as gross and intolerable interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan Government also hopes that the members of the U.S. Congress will appreciate, in all its dimensions, the significance of their act of provocation against an independent African state.

Defense Minister Comments on Talks in Algeria

AB301930 Luanda ANGOP in French 1055 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 30 September (ANGOP) — Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale," minister of defense and member of the Polical Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, returned to Luanda last Tuesday at the end of a 4-day visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, at the invitation of his Algerian counterpart, Colonel Mostafa Benloucif, secretary at the Ministry of National Defense.

During his stay in that country, the Angolan minister of defense was received by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, to whom he conveyed a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He also had talks with his Algerian counterpart on the international political situation, particularly on the military situation in Angola and the African Continent. It is reported that several questions about his ministry were discussed during that meeting.

In addition, the Angolan military delegation visited certain sectors connected with the production of equipment for the interarmy military academy at Chechell, 90 km west of Algiers, and it was able to assess the development in the field of defense and the training of officers who ensure the future development of the Algerian Army.

Speaking to the press shortly before his departure from Algiers, Col Pedale said: "We seized the opportunity during our stay in Algeria to acquaint ourselves with the realities and the experiences faced by the Algerian Army" and defense, adding that the Algerian people, party, and government, who closely follow the evolution of our country, granted special importance to developments in our country during the talks.

He also added that the government and the National Liberation Front expressed their continuous desire to support the Angolan people's struggle to guarantee Angolan defense and armed forces. Col Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale" described as excellent the relations between the defense ministers of both countries, pointing out that the proof of good relations resides in the fact that he was received during his stay by top Algerian leaders.

Benguela Assembly Opens; Luanda Residents To March

MB301350 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bearing in mind the fact that the present moment is a time of war and that every Angolan must feel committed to defend his fatherland, the residents of Benguela, through their provincial commissar, have reiterated their determination to fight the UNITA puppet gangs. The Benguela residents are ready to answer the attacks by the enemy at any time and place. This was stated by Comrade Kundi Payama during the opening of the eighth ordinary session of the Benguela People's Provincial Assembly.

Meanwhile, the residents of Luanda Province will demonstrate tomorrow against the criminal actions carried out by the ignominious Pretoria regime and the UNITA puppets on Angolan territory. In a street march scheduled to begin at 0700 on (Hochi Ayenda) Avenue, Luanda residents, representing the Angolan people as a whole, will display once again their firm determination in exchanging their tools for combat weapons. The march will end at (Cuinachiche) Square, where a rally will be held and where the Luanda residents, on behalf of the Angolan people as a whole, will reiterate their loyalty to the principles outlined by the MPLA-Labor Party under the supreme leadership of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

U.S., RSA Condemned

MB030650 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The residents of the country's capital, representing the Angolan people as a whole, went out into the streets yesterday to demonstrate once again against the criminal actions carried out by [words indistinct], the UNITA puppet gangs, and the troops of the regular army of racist South Africa.

"Savimbi, traitor and running dog of imperialism" and "We wage war to gain peace" were some of the thousands of placards displayed along Luanda's streets during yesterday's demonstration, which represented the prompt response of the Angolan people to the message from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who said: Every Angolan [words indistinct] to defend the fatherland of the MPLA-Labor Party and our popular revolution.

The firm determination of the Angolan working people [words indistinct] was expressed during the demonstration [words indistinct] once and for all the terror spread by the imperialist forces in the People's Republic of Angola. The march ended with a rally [words indistinct] members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, government, grassroots organizations, internationalists, and representatives of the liberation movements.

A telegram addressed to the head of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in New York was read during the rally. On behalf of the Angolan people, the telegram demands the immediate withdrawal of the South African troops from the southern part of our country, an end to the acts of aggression, and the rapid implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. The telegram to the head of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly also exposes the support given by the Reagan administration to the apartheid regime, which arms and supplies the UNITA puppet gangs. The telegram alerts the international community to the danger represented in this support, which has aggravated tension in the southern region of the African Continent.

Enemy Aggressiveness Heightens Conscription Needs

MB301010 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eudardo dos Santos recently emphasized the need to defend the fatherland, saying that in view of the enemy's desire to impose its will on us through war, we have no other alternative but to defend our independence and freedom with arms. This relates to the country's present situation, which is characterized by a war that has been imposed on the Angolan people by the racist South African regime, which wants to suffocate our revolution and our independence.

Thus, the Angolan people as a whole feel the duty to defend their fatherland so that they can proudly say that they have followed the guidelines of the late President Agostinho Neto in not giving a single inch of our land to the enemy. In order to achieve this goal, Angolan youth have been mobilized to join the Angolan Armed Forces as of October, and they will show up at the places already indicated.

Male Angolans aged between 18 and 24, as well as those who have been called up regardless of their age and who have not as yet presented themselves, and those who hold expired military postponement notices, must present themselves in all the country's provinces.

It is always worth repeating that such a mobilization has become necessary due to the aggressiveness of the puppet gangs and the South African regular forces, who insist on occupying vast areas of Angola's Cunene Province. Examples of such aggressiveness are the losses recently caused by the explosion of a landmine set on the Namibe railroad by Pretoria's agents and other destabilizing actions. The response to be given to these and other actions, such as the abduction of defenseless people, can only be achieved through the force of arms.

ANGOP Reports Military Operations 22-26 September

AB301435 Luanda ANGOP in French 1120 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 30 Sep (ANGOP) — The puppet forces suffered severe losses during military operations in the Provinces of Cuando Cubango, Bie, Huambo, Benguela, and Cuanza Sul 22-26 September. About 89 people were killed and four taken prisoners during these operations, the Angolan Ministry of Defense announced.

According to the sources, soldiers operating in the Province of Cuando Cubango killed 13 puppet soldiers and took 1 prisoner during fighting in the Champinga zone, about 19 km east of Cuito-Cuanavale on 22 September. It is also affirmed that during this operation 6 G-3 type guns, 1 60-mm mortar shell, 2,400 rounds of ammunition, and various documents were seized.

On 25 September in the same province, the Angolan soldiers demolished a puppet camp near the town of Catahiungo, resulting in the death of four bandits. Thousands of people who were being detained under the threat of arms of the puppets were also freed. In another operation in the same province and on the same day, 35 km from Mungo, the puppets lost five men.

On 23 September in Bie Province, a troop of soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), destroyed a puppet camp 40 km southeast of Chitembo. The enemy lost two men, and many cartridges and much ammunition were captured.

On the same day in the Benguela Province, a subunit of the FAPLA destroyed another puppet camp situated about 80 km southeast of Cubal. The enemy left 53 dead bodies on the field. In the same province on 25 September, the bandits also lost four men during the destruction of a control post.

On 26 September in the Province of Cuanza Sul, the FAPLA captured three bandits in an operation which took place 35 km from Quibala.

The source reveals that during an ambush laid by armed bandits against an "EVA" public transportation bus, three persons were reported missing, four others including three women and a child were killed, and three others were wounded. The incident took place 6 km north of Cacula in Huila Province on the Lubango-Huambo road, and the bus was completely destroyed, the source adds.

UNITA Radio Reports 1-15 September Operations

MB030700 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 2 Oct 83

["Operational Information Bulletin" issued by the operations room of the Strategic Operational Command — date not given]

[Text] Fellow Angolans, Comrades: As part of the process of national liberation, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] completely fulfill their noble duty by relentlessly fighting against the invading Cuban troops, the national traitors of the MPLA, and the Popular Forces for the Liberation of

Angola [FAPLA]. Thus, FALA forces carried out various combat actions 1-15 September 1983, of which we point out the following:

On 5 September 1983 we defeated the enemy battalion which had occupied Chiuca with the aim of capturing the people and destroying their farms. Our forces killed 43 FAPLA traitors and 15 People's Defense Organization [ODP] members. A total of 26 small automatic weapons, 3 RPG-7's, 6 60-mm mortars, 1 B-10 cannon, 248,786 rounds of various sizes, 500 assorted shells, 32 antipersonnel landmines, and 2 field radios with parts were captured. Our forces released 430 civilians and captured 3 FAPLA soldiers.

On 7 September 1983 FALA forces destroyed five military vehicles between Nova Sintra and Chipeta. A total of 32 FAPLA traitors were killed and 62 weapons were captured. Two MIG's intervened to assist the helicopters carrying the dead to the city of Bie. On 10 September 1983 UNITA commando forces repelled an enemy company protecting the bridge over the Cutato River, resulting in the death of 34 FAPLA traitors. A total of 29 small weapons, 2 60-mm mortars, 1 (GRAD 1-B), 4 RPG-2's, 1 RPG-7, 1 75-mm cannon, 1,848,762 rounds, 341 shells, equipment, and 1 R-105 radio transmitter were captured. Our forces destroyed three vehicles.

Huambo Province: On 3 September 1983 as a result of an antitank landmine set on the road between Bela Vista and Chinguar, 1 vehicle was destroyed and 17 FAPLA traitors and 2 Cuban mercenaries were killed. On 11 September 1983 FALA forces captured the enemy position of (Jamba-Yankanje). A total of 97 traitors and 11 ODP members were killed. Our forces captured 83 small weapons, 4 60-mm mortars, 1 (Tuga) bazooka, 2 75-mm cannons, 4 (GRAD-1B), 1 B-10 cannon, 3 12.7-mm anti-aircraft guns, and an assortment of ammunition. A total of 230 civilians were released. On 14 September 1983 two FAPLA members, First Lieutenant (Jose Caloiote) and Second Lieutenant (Filomeno Antunes Gomes) from Bela Vista, surrendered to UNITA Forces.

Malanje Province: On 5 September 1983 the enemy's 3d Brigade was destroyed on the road between Cangandala and Mussende. The brigade had planned to regain control of Mussende and rebuild the Salazar bridge destroyed by FALA on 19 August 1983. A total of 95 FAPLA traitors and 12 Cuban mercenaries were killed. Our forces destroyed 32 vehicles, 2 tanks, and about 5 tons [as heard] of war materiel. A FAPLA soldier by the name of (Tiago Pedro) was captured. Apart from hundreds of small weapons, our forces captured 2 120-mm mortars, 2 (GRAD-1B), and 6 field radios with parts. Our forces also shot down a Cuban MI-8 helicopter which had come to help the forces under attack.

Benguela Province: On 1 September 1983 the Caimbambo post was captured. As a result, 57 FAPLA traitors and 6 Cuban mercenaries were killed. Our forces captured 67 small weapons, 4 HK-21's, 2 14.5-mm's, 3 81-mm mortars, 2 75-mm cannons, 6 boxes with 7.62-mm ammunition, 941 shells, 3 radio transmitters, 19,340 Kwanzas, and many important documents. Our forces destroyed three Ural vehicles, two Kraz's, four STAR's, and one Landrover.

On 7 September 1983 an enemy motorized column, escorted by Cubans and FAPLA soldiers, was ambushed between Balombo and Amera on the Lobito-Huambo road. A total of 17 vehicles were destroyed and 34 FAPLA traitors and 3 Cuban mercenaries were killed. A total of 27 AK's, 3 BKM's, 9 RPG-7's, 1 12.7-mm anti-aircraft gun, 5 82-mm mortars with 210 shells, and 6 FAPLA members were captured. Also on 7 September FALA forces attacked and completely destroyed the enemy barracks at (Roca Catata) in Vila Nova do Seles. A total of 18 FAPLA traitors and 3 Cuban mercenaries were killed. Our forces captured 16 Czechoslovak AK's, 1 B-10 cannon, 8 RPG-2's, 1 (Tuga) bazooka, 63 defensive handgrenades, medicine, 978,462 Kwanzas, 2 radio transmitters, and 1 FAPLA member by the name of (Clementino Divua).

Cuando Cubango Province: On 9 September 1983 as a result of a landmine explosion on the road between Cuchi and Menongue, a vehicle was destroyed and its occupants killed.

During this period UNITA suffered 12 dead and 24 wounded. Monteiro is our example against surrender. Kafundanga, an example to follow. The struggle continues. Only united around Comrade President Dr Savimbi shall we win.

MAURITIUS

Cabinet Approves Draft Law Creating Republic

AB301050 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Port Louis, Sep 30 (AFP) — The Mauritian cabinet has approved a draft law declaring the Indian Ocean island a republic with a president, a vice-president (?and a) supreme court for appeals currently heard by the British Privy Council. The British sovereign is still formally head of state in Mauritius, which became independent in 1968, and is represented in Port Louis by a governor-general. Mauritius will remain in the Commonwealth if it becomes a republic.

The move requires the votes of 75 percent of Parliament when it comes up for approval in November, so the government will need opposition support. Former Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who dominated Mauritian politics for nearly 20 years, is tipped as the first president.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Announces 5-Year Goals for Army, People

MB300955 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] President Samora Machel announced in Maputo yesterday a number of events which must mark the next 5 years of the country's economic, social, and political life. Marshal Samora Machel began by saying that in 1988 our army must be the most modern in Africa in terms of study, combat, and production. The Mozambique head of state then said that the same year must bring the highest point of discipline and organization for the Mozambique people, a year without famine or deprivation. Marshal Samora Machel stressed that we must establish beverage

factories everywhere. He said that by 1988 we do not want to import beer, wine, Fanta, and other cold drinks. The supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution said that several provinces will be assigned tasks until 1988 so that these goals can be achieved.

These projects were announced during a function given by President Samora Machel to mark his 50th birthday. The function was attended by countless guests, including members of the People's Assembly Standing Commission and Council of Ministers and party and state cadres.

Speaking during the ceremony Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, referred to the popular movement that has occurred over the past weeks as a means of hailing the anniversary. He said that this was the way the people have chosen to translate into practice their admiration for Marshal Samora Machel. As the leader of Sofala Province, Marcelino dos Santos handed to President Samora Machel a message from the people of Sofala and disclosed that a bank account with about 258 contos has been opened for President Samora by the Sofala residents.

Minister Hails PRC Friendship at Reception

MB010914 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The ambassador of the PRC accredited to our country held a reception in Maputo last night on the 34th anniversary of his country, which marked today. Our country was represented by Minister of Health Pascoal Mucumbi.

In their speeches the ambassador of the PRC and Minister Mucumbi stressed the long-lasting links of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries. Pascoal Mucumbi hailed the role played by the PRC in its support for the armed struggle of national liberation as well as the contribution given by China in the various fields of national reconstruction in Mozambique. The ceremony was also attended by Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of the Mozambique Association of Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples.

NAMIBIA

Interparty Committee Created To Prepare Conference

MB301105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1050 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 30, SAPA — An interparty steering committee has been set up to work out details for a multiparty conference on SWA/Namibia's future, according to the conveners in Windhoek. The statement, issued after a meeting last night, was signed by the SWAPO-Democrats, Damara Council, South-West Africa National Union, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Rehoboth Liberation Front.

"The country is facing troubled, turbulent, and uncertain times," the statement said. Political initiatives by the South African Government were a source of controversy and conflict among SWA/Namibians. International negotiations were not bringing the goal of independence any closer and internationally recognised independence was now left to Namibians. "This is an extraordinary challenge that we cannot refuse to take up," the statement said.

The steering committee will hold its first working session after October 11.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Unaware of U.S. Congressmen Visit to Angola

MB021230 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Defense Force [SADF] says he has no knowledge of a group of seven members of the U.S. Congress who are reported to be planning to enter southern Angola from South-West Africa. The Angolan news agency, ANGOP, says that if the party does this, the authorities in Luanda will not be responsible for their safety.

ANGOP described the alleged plan to enter Angola as an act of provocation against an independent state, and it warned any superpower who violated Angolan sovereignty of the dangerous consequences. Observers say that Angolan Armed Forces have no control over large areas of southern Angola because of the war with the resistance group, UNITA.

ZIMBABWE

Maputo Cites Mugabe on Korean Airliner Vote

MB302010 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said that his country's decision not to support a UN Security Council resolution condemning the shooting down of a Korean airliner was an expression of a regional consensus. Speaking in the Zimbabwean House of Assembly yesterday, Prime Minister Mugabe said that it was not completely independent in deciding on major issues. Zimbabwe was voted onto the UN Security Council by other countries in southern Africa and had a responsibility to represent their views, he said. The prime minister added, however, that even without that responsibility, Zimbabwe might have voted the same way since the United States has raised the issue to the level of a superpower rivalry.

Prime Minister Mugabe has just returned from a visit to Ireland, the United States, and Canada, when the issue of Zimbabwe's vote on the Korean airliner incident was brought up by the United States. Commenting on the results of his American visit, the prime minister said relations between Zimbabwe and the United States were still very good despite differing points of view. The United States had agreed to reconsider its decision to cut aid to Third World countries, Mr Mugabe added. In Canada there had been no areas of disagreement, Mr Mugabe said, and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had advocated an increased flow of aid and transfer of technology to developing countries.

Banana, Mugabe Congratulate PRC on National Day
MB011204 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, have both sent congratulatory messages to the Beijing government on the occasion of China's national day. The two leaders praised the PRC for its uncompromising stand against imperialism and racism. They also commended the people of China for their assistance and support for Zimbabwe's liberation struggle as well as that of the people of South Africa and Namibia. Comrade Mugabe and Comrade Banana expressed confidence that the people of China would be even more successful in their great task of socialist development.

Mugabe Speaks on Need for Practical Education
MB011030 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, officially opened the Enora High School in Harare yesterday. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mugabe said an education policy based on the theory alone leads to starvation. Emphasizing the need for educational production, the prime minister said all Zimbabwe's pupils should be equipped with some mental and practical skills to enable them to make an informed choice after secondary school to opt for their academic profession, vocational training, and apprenticeship. He noted that by doing this, no talent will be wasted and the reserve manpower pool is gradually built to service all sectors of the economy.

Comrade Mugabe said the government attaches great significance to the need for all people to get some education, adding that a vigorous rural reconstruction program is under way to improve the welfare of the once neglected rural population. He denounced people who steal and destroy school facilities, saying that such people are enemies of society.